

Proposta de modelagem de composição ferroviária  
formada por carros de passageiros metálicos fabricados pela  
AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY - ACF  
para a

## COMPANHIA PAULISTA DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO



Escala H0 ( 1/87 )

Júlio César de Medeiros

GOIÂNIA - GO - BRASIL

2009 à 2013

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## INTRODUÇÃO:

Este texto consolida as informações obtidas por mim através de diversas fontes sobre os carros de aço fornecidos à Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro pela American Car & Foundry (ACF) em 1928.

A partir destas informações executou-se o projeto de ferreomodelismo, cuja proposta foi a de reproduzir em escala H0 ( 1/87 ) uma composição de carros ACF tracionados por uma locomotiva GE 2-C+C-2 - "V8" a partir de itens comerciais disponíveis no período de execução do projeto.

As informações obtidas são reproduzidas na íntegra neste texto e a partir delas foram feitas algumas considerações bem como adotadas premissas. Tais considerações e premissas decorrem de observações e análises pessoais dos materiais utilizados como fonte de pesquisa e por essa razão tais considerações, premissas e suas decorrentes conclusões eventualmente poderão não representar a realidade dos fatos, de forma que as mesmas poderão ser contestadas e documentadas de forma complementar a qualquer tempo por especialistas nos assuntos pertinentes,

Registre-se que a proposta foi a de modelar o referido conjunto a partir de itens comerciais disponíveis à época de sua execução, e, por esta razão não foi possível assegurar a fidelidade entre os protótipos e modelos.

Este documento não pretende ser um manual de "como fazer", dadas as dificuldades nas soluções de construção, e sim ser apenas um referencial, um ponto de partida, que permita que o ferreomodelista proponha, inclusive, outras soluções de modelagem mais adequadas.

Agradeço aos colegas dos fóruns de discussão da web sobre ferreomodelismo e ferrovias brasileiras pelas contribuições e sugestões, em especial aos colegas abaixo, cujas contribuições direta ou indiretamente foram incorporadas ao corpo deste texto.

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Créditos: Somente as fotos dos modelos são de minha autoria. Todas as demais fotos são de outros autores de forma que os créditos foram dados na medida em que foi possível identificá-los de forma segura.

Na expectativa de que este singelo material seja de alguma forma útil e que contribua para preservar, ao menos, o que sobrou da nossa "memória ferroviária" e ainda estimular a prática deste fascinante hobby, o ferreomodelismo, valorizando a ferrovia nacional e democratizando o conhecimento.

Júlio César de Medeiros

Junho 2013

## REFERENCIAIS TEÓRICOS

### OS CARROS DE AÇO DA COMPANHIA PAULISTA DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO

João Paulo M. Camargo - Centro-Oeste nº 25 ( Novembro 1988 ) com adaptações

<http://vfco.brazilia.jor.br>

Durante o ano de 1928, a Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro ( CPEF ) adquiriu da empresa norte-americana American Car & Foundry ( ACF ), ligada à ALCO, 22 carros de passageiros inteiramente construídos em aço, tornando-se pioneira a operar esse tipo de equipamento na América do Sul. Todos os carros foram construídos no sistema de chapas duplas, oferecendo, assim, menor índice de ruído aos passageiros, e em seu interior, de aspecto sóbrio, foram usadas madeiras nacionais para a decoração, como a imbuia e o jacarandá, a fim de torná-los familiares aos dos outros carros empregados.

Optou-se pela importação dos carros inteiramente montados, devido à inovação do equipamento, o que possibilitou a rápida entrada em serviço, logo após a chegada do primeiro lote de 11 carros, no dia 9 de abril, em Santos. Em 1º de maio, foi feita a viagem inaugural de São Paulo a Campinas.

Dos 32 carros adquiridos, 7 eram de primeira classe, 6 de segunda classe e 3 de luxo ("Pullman"). Ainda vieram 2 restaurantes, 2 bagageiros e 2 correios, estes iguais aos usados nos EUA.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DOS CARROS				
Tipo	Nº de eixos por truque	Lotação	Nº de matrícula	Observação
Correio	2 eixos	20.000 kg	551 a 552	A partir de 1955, os carros de bagagem receberam um compartimento para correio, e os carros correio igualmente receberam compartimento para bagagem, tornando ambas as séries em carros de bagagem-correio. Os postais 551 e 552 passaram para 451 e 452. O <b>bagagem 451</b> recebeu também compartimento para <i>buffet</i> , passando para 453 e o 452 passou a 454.
Bagagem	2 eixos	20.000 kg	451 a 452	
2ª classe	2 eixos	98 lugares	251 a 256	O carro 256, de 2ª classe, foi convertido para bagageiro nº 456 em 1931 e convertido em 2ª classe nº 256 em 1941 quando foi entregue ao tráfego o primeiro bagageiro construído pela CP, nº 453
Pullman	3 eixos	18 lugares, com um reservado e uma sala para os fumantes.	51 a 53	
Restaurante	3 eixos	36 lugares, alterada mais tarde para 48 lugares	851 a 852	
1ª classe	3 eixos	80 lugares	151 a 157	
Dormitório	3 eixos	10 cabines com 2 leitos cada ( 20 leitos )	751 a 758	Adquiridos pela CP em 1929 devido ao aumento do número de passageiros nos trens noturnos. Os dois primeiros ( 751 e 752 ) foram encomendados à Middletown Car Company e os 6 restantes à ACF.

A partir da segunda metade da década de 1960, houve um aumento muito grande na procura de passagens, sobretudo na 1ª e 2ª classes. Como não foram adquiridos mais carros, devido à política de investimentos no setor ferroviário ( nesta época o Estado de São Paulo já havia adquirido parte das ações da CP ), a Paulista viu-se obrigada a transformar seus carros "Pullman" e restaurantes em carros de classe. Os 3 Pullman ACF e o restaurante nº 852 foram transformados em carros de 2ª classe, junto com 6 dos 7 carros de 1ª classe. Os demais Pullman e restaurantes fabricados pela CP na década de 1940 também foram transformados.

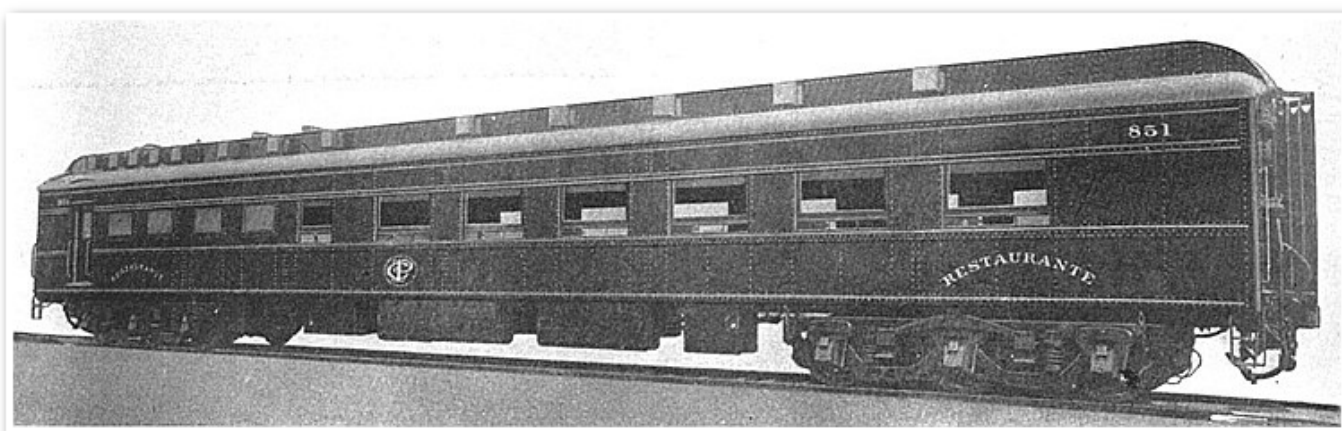
Em 1971 foi criada a Fepasa e a partir de 1977/1978 ela os encosta em vários pátios, sob a alegação de que são muito antigos, começando então a sofrer violento processo de depredação. Pouco a pouco os carros foram sendo sucateados, em vários pátios, aqui e ali.



## FOTOS DOS CARROS



Carro Bagagem nº 451



Carro Restaurante nº 851



Interior do carro restaurante nº 851, do "Trem de Aço" da Paulista:  
Motivos clássico e distribuição rígida, normal na época.



Carro Pullman nº 52 ( foto 1 )

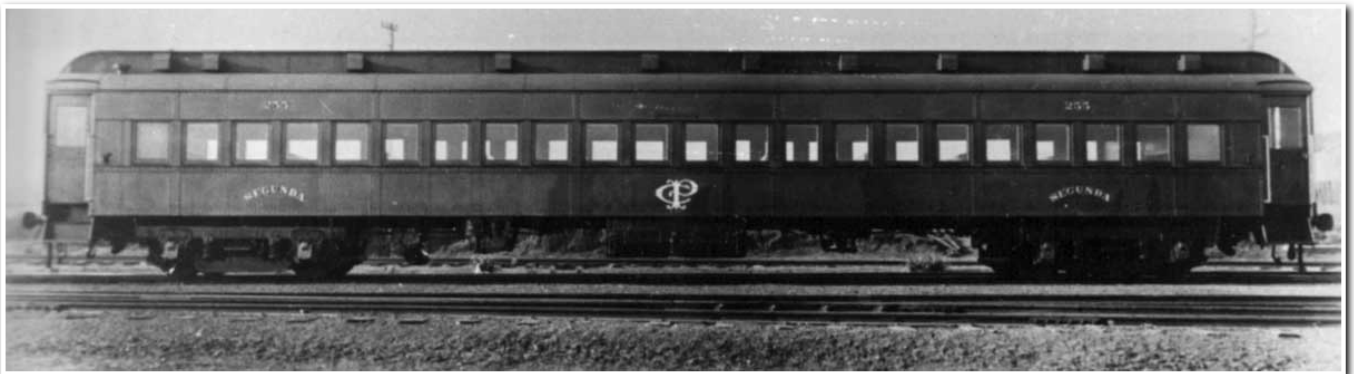


Carro Pullman nº 52 ( foto 2 )





Carro Pullman ( foto 3 )

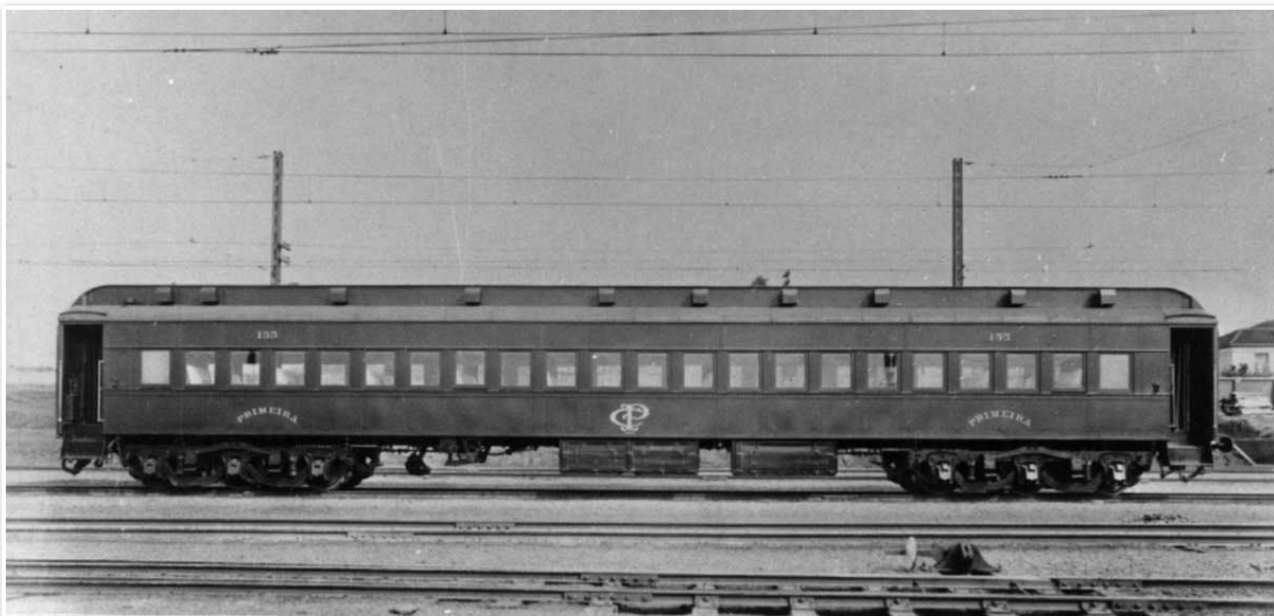


Carro de Segunda Classe nº 255



Carro Dormitório nº 754

Fotos do 1ª classe nº 155 em duas épocas:



Na primeira foto, em 1928, no início da operação. Na segunda em 1940. Repare nos filetes ( amarelo ) em toda extensão, juntamente com o brasão da CP, nº e classe, que em 1928 eram pintados. Mais tarde, passaram a ser peças fundidas em latão cromado. Note-se também os respiros das *toilettes*, na cobertura dos carros ( respiros adicionais foram incluídos ).

**NR.** Observa-se que em 1940 os respiros desse carro já era em número de 10, 2 a mais que o original. Em relação às fases de pintura pode-se registrar pelo menos quatro situações: A primeira, original de 1928, verde com os filetes sobre as janelas e inscrições pintadas em amarelo sendo o logotipo CP envolto em um círculo, a segunda, sem os filetes e gravações pintadas com o CP sem o círculo, a terceira, carro verde com teto creme e gravações em peças fundidas e a quarta similar a anterior mas com uma faixa creme na altura das janelas. Os dois últimos padrões podem ser observados em fotos na página seguinte. Registra-se também a diferença entre os tons de verde nestes padrões..

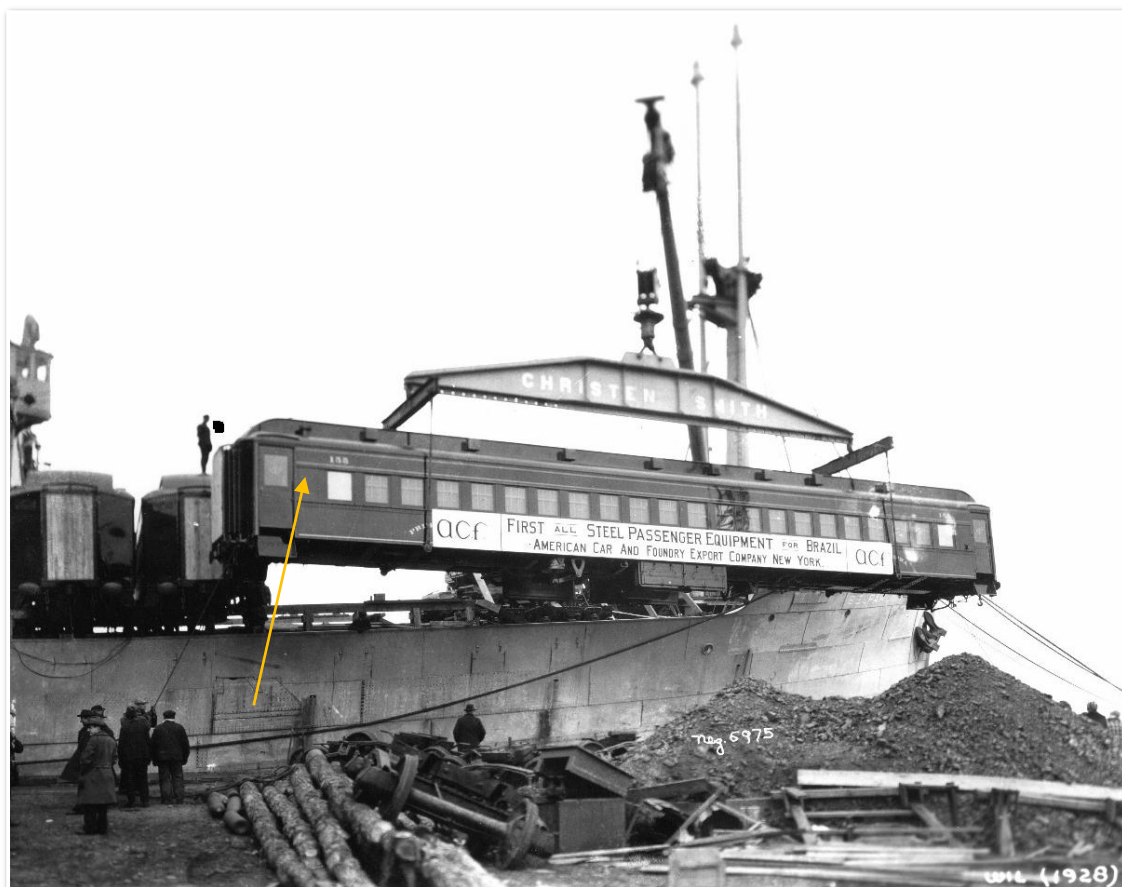
#### Bibliografia

- Revista “Estrada de Ferro”, 15 de Maio de 1928
- Relatórios da CPEF de 1928 a 1931, de 1941, 1955 e de 1965 a 1970
- Características de carros da bitola de 1,60 m da CPEF, 1932
- Características de carros da bitola de 1,60 m da Fepasa, 1975
- Boletim nº 3 da ABPF, Jan/Mar 1981

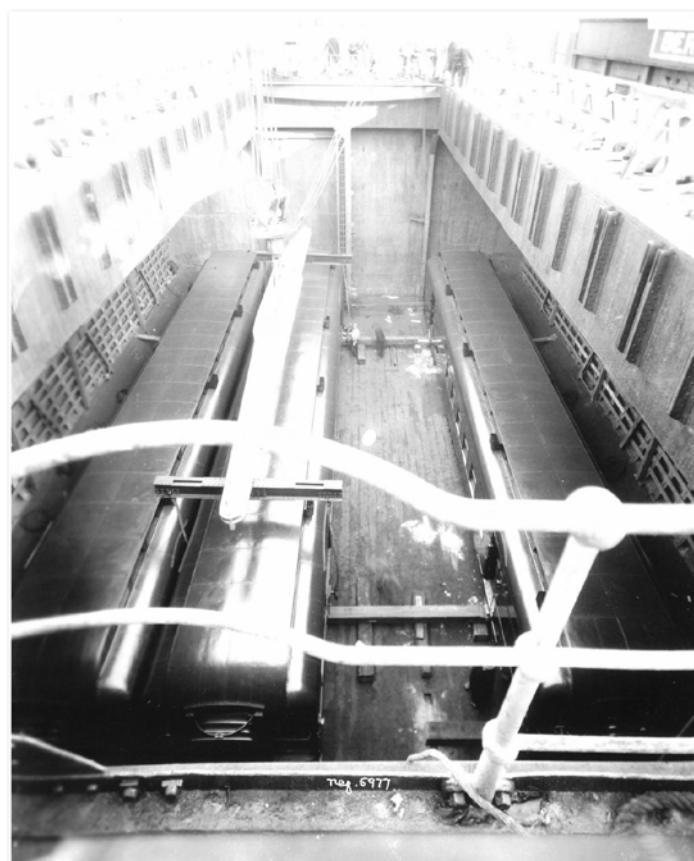




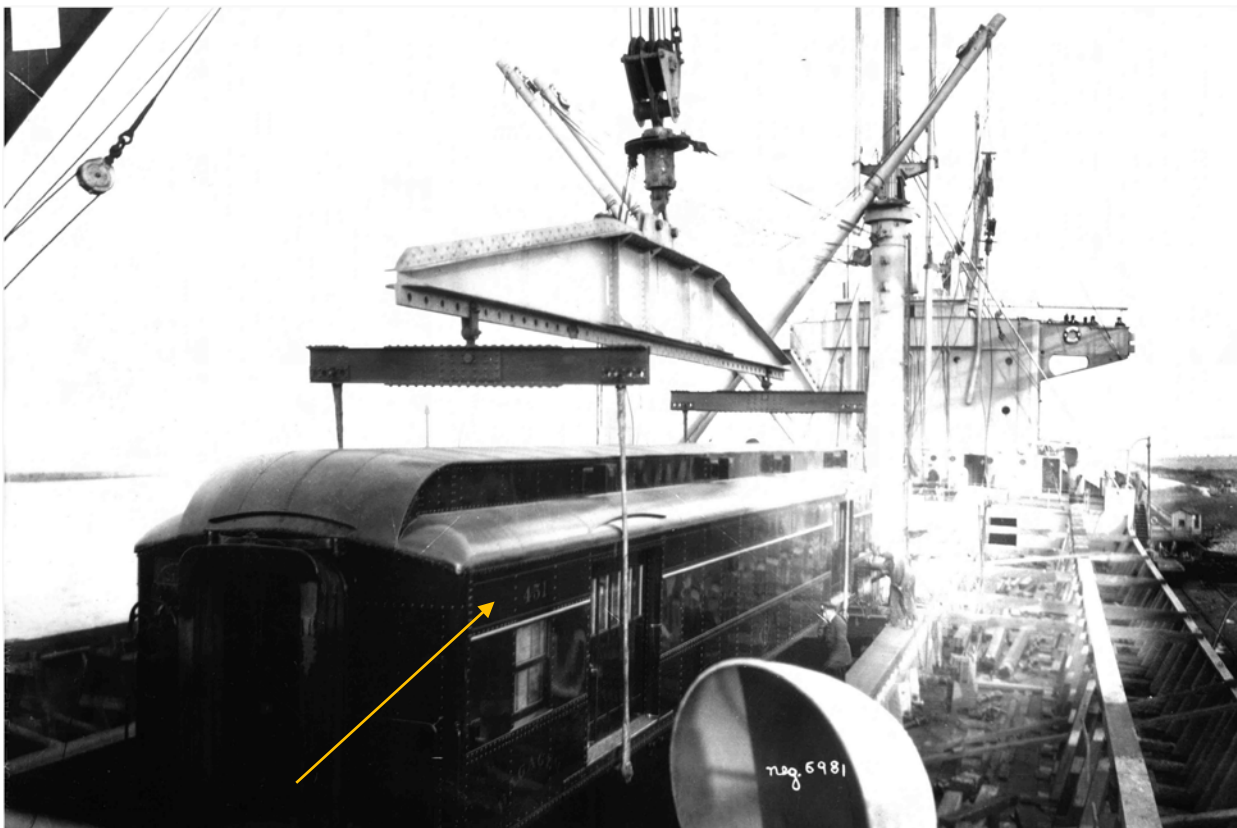
Embarque dos carros fornecidos à CPEF pela ACF no navio S.S.Belpareil, Porto de Wilmington, Delaware, US.



Acima, detalhe do par de filetes amarelos sobre as janelas



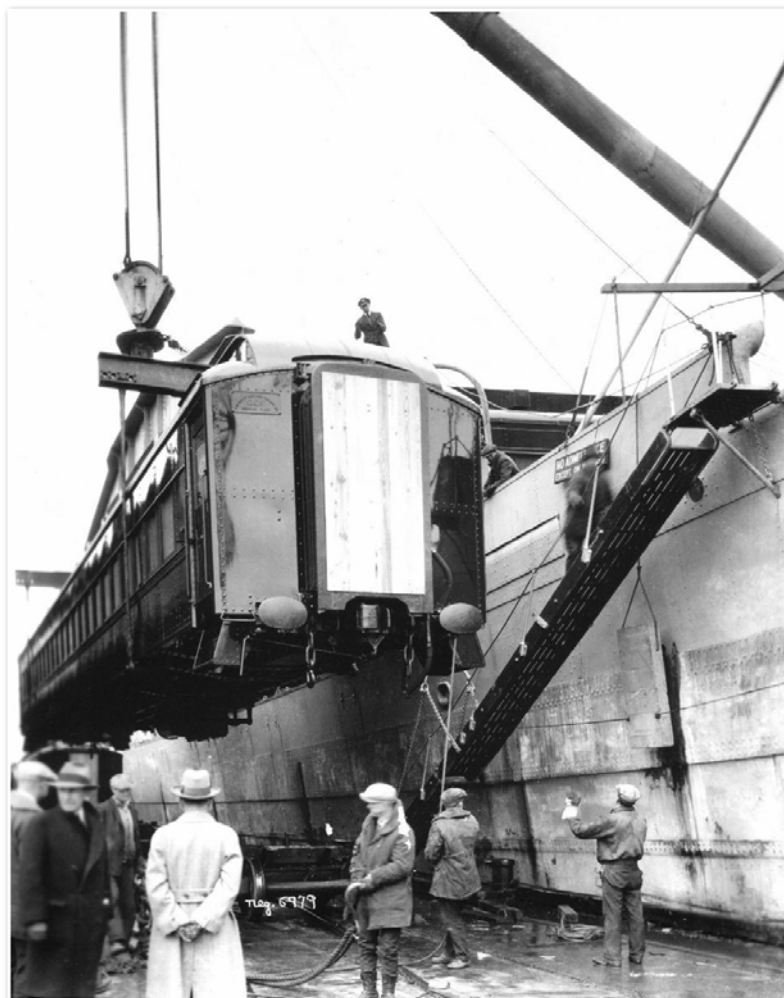




Acima, detalhes do par de filetes amarelos sobre as janelas e número, logotipo e tipo de carro pintados

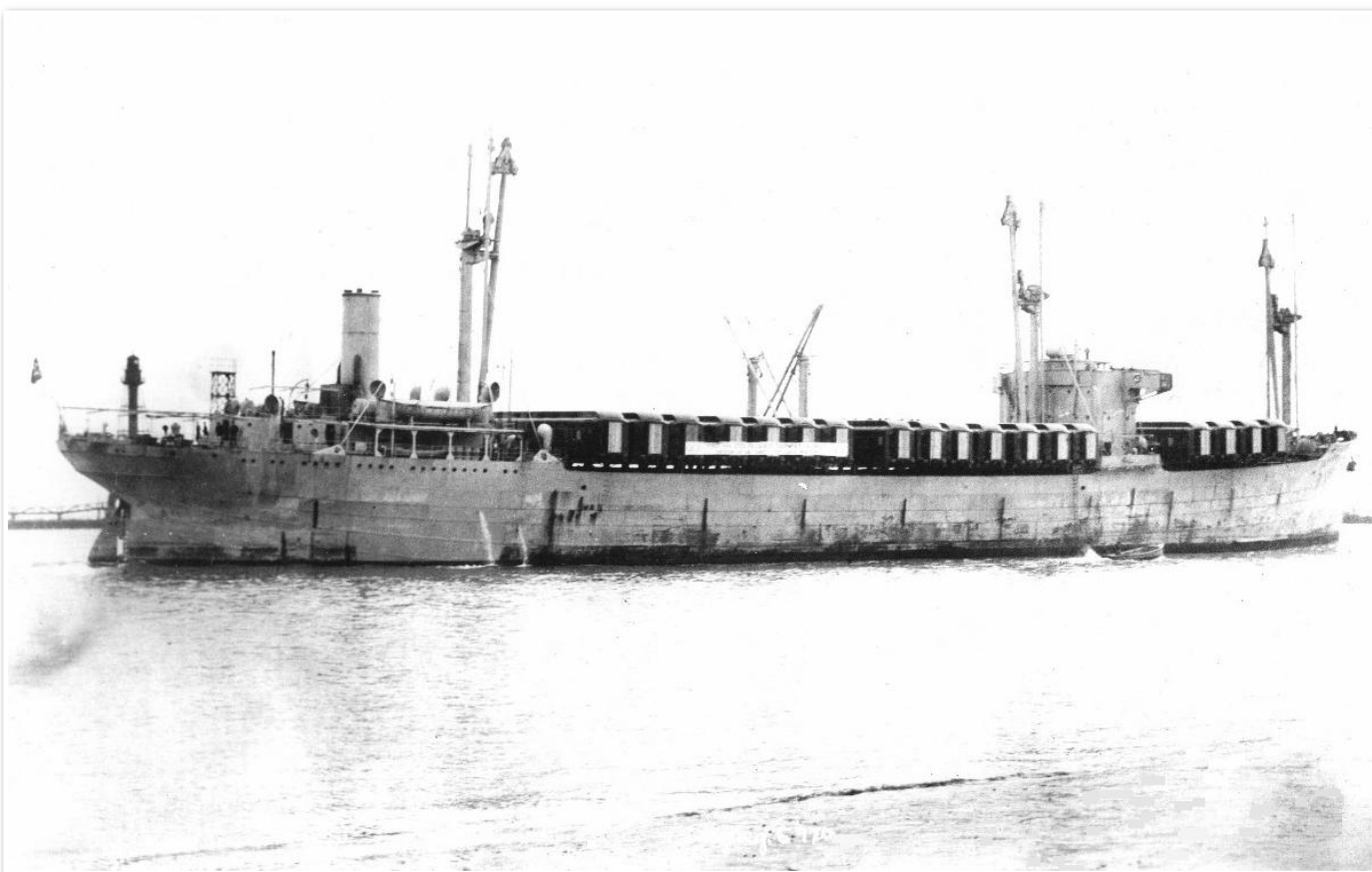
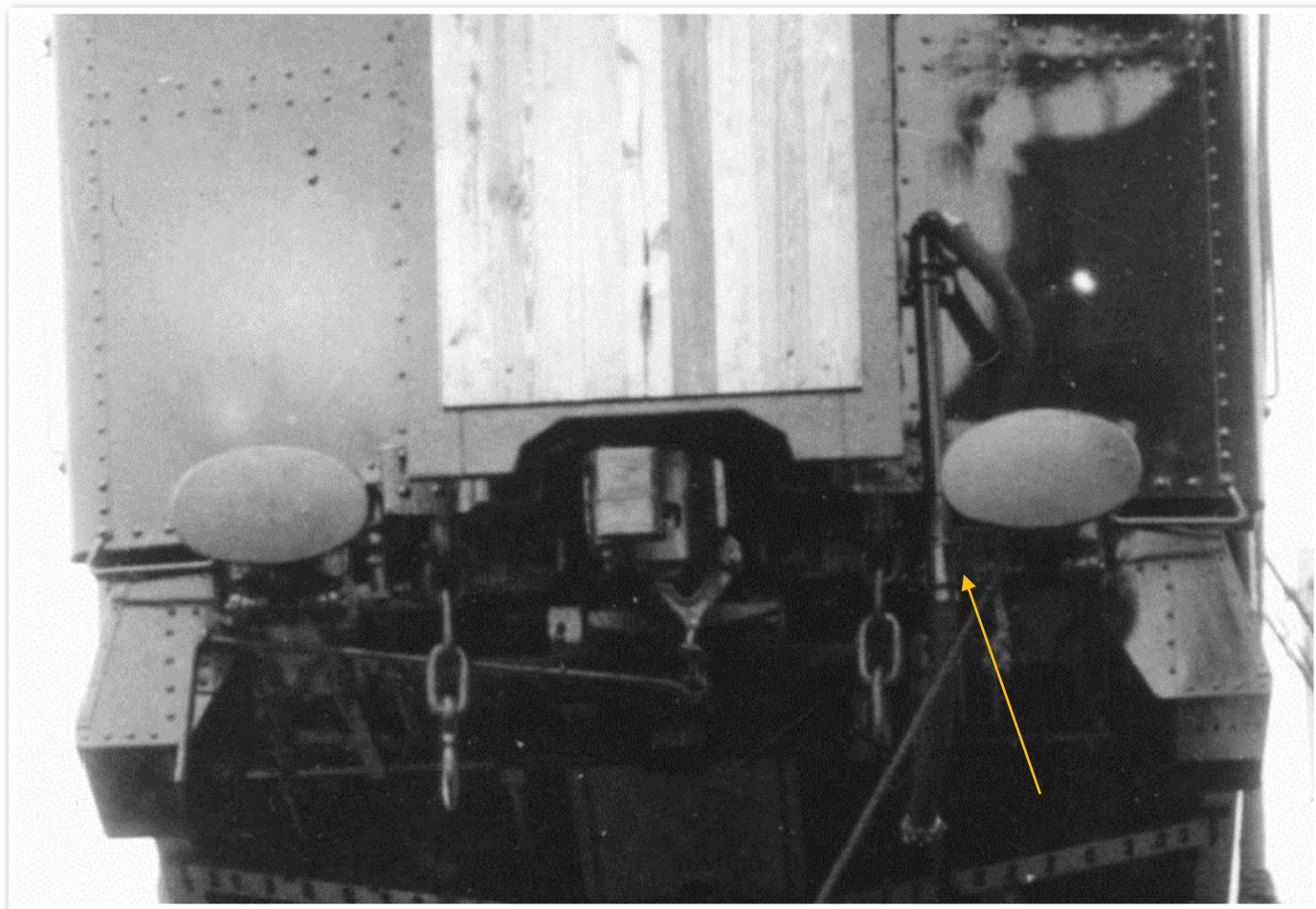


Observa-se nestas fotos, o detalhe das conexões do freio à vácuo localizadas ao lado dos diafragmas, **posicionadas à direita do observador na foto acima e à esquerda do observador na foto seguinte**. Este detalhe foi considerado, relevante na formação da composição, assunto que será abordado com mais detalhes adiante.



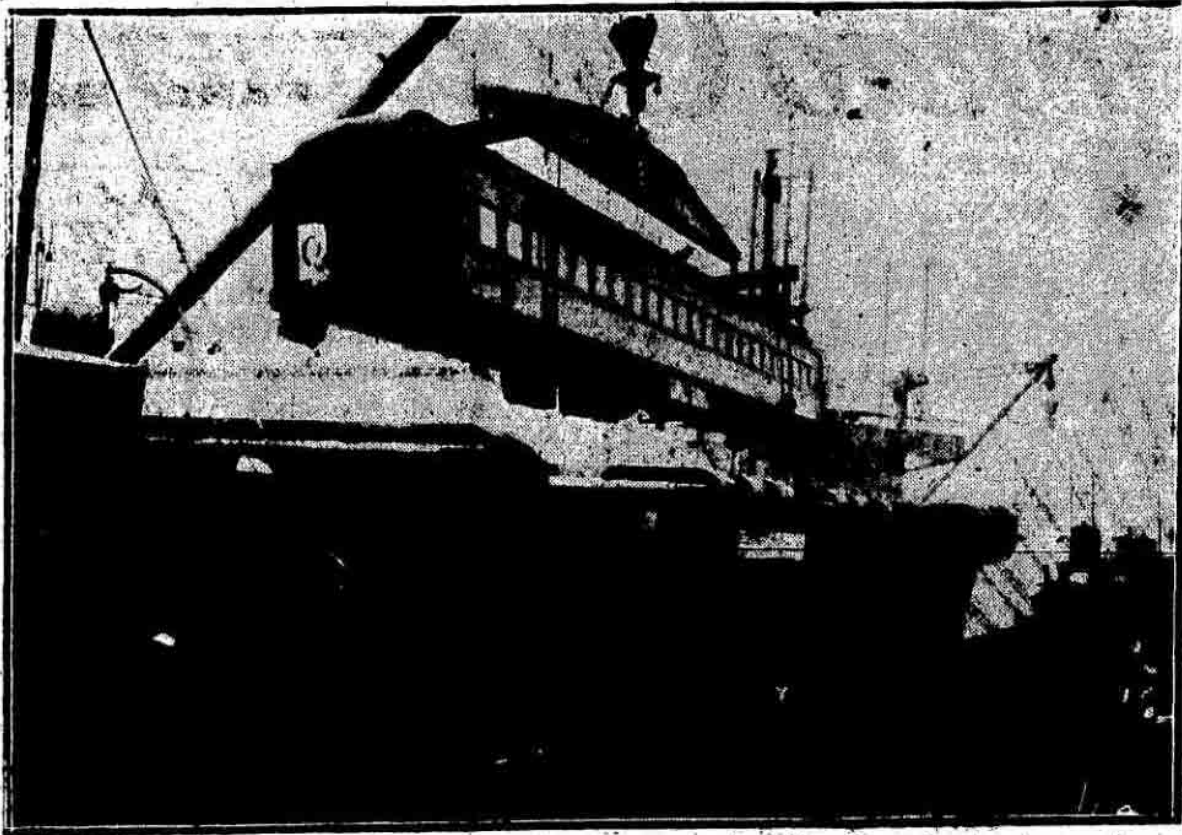


Abaixo, detalhe da foto anterior: Batedores, engates e mangueira de freio à vácuo.



O ESTADO DE S. PAULO — DOMINGO, 15 DE ABRIL DE 1928

## Os progressos da nossa viação ferrea



### O desembarque dos vagões da Paulista

Publicamos, ha dias, um cliché mostrando o modo por que haviam sido embarcados no porto de Wilmington, Delaware, nos Estados Unidos, os novos vagões de aço recentemente adquiridos pela Companhia Paulista & American Car Foundry Company. — Podemos hoje oferecer aos nossos leitores uma vista do vapor "Belpareil" atracado ao caes do porto de Santos, no momento em que desembarca, de maneira pratica e expedita, um dos trinta vagões de aço.

Vêm-se em baixo, os jogos das rodas promptos para receber o vagão, de forma que elle possa ser immediatamente engatado, vindo para os depositos de Jundiahy, sem outra qualquer operação de montagem, e preparado para entrar em serviço.

## RAILWAY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING - MARÇO DE 1928



First All-Steel Passenger Train Shipped to South America Leaving Plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa.



# All-Steel Passenger Cars Shipped to Brazil

*Twenty-two coaches ordered by the Paulista to replace wood equipment in through train service*

ON March 16, 1928, the American Car & Foundry Export Company made a shipment of 22 all-steel passenger cars on board the S. S. Belpaireil from the Commissioners' Dock, Wilmington, Del., to the harbor of Sao Paulo, Brazil, where they go at once into service on the Paulista Railway Company, one of the most modern roads in South America. This is the first all-steel passenger equipment installed on South American railways.

Up to April, 1926, the standards of the railroad had been all-wood cars and some cars having steel underframes and wood superstructures built principally by European car manufacturers. The management of the railroad decided to purchase all-steel equipment to reduce to a minimum accidents from wrecks, fires and consequent loss of life.

During the fall of 1926, the Paulista placed an order with the American Car & Foundry for seven first-class coaches, six second-class coaches, three parlor cars, two dining cars, two mail cars and two baggage cars. These cars were built at the Berwick, Pa., works of the American Car & Foundry Company, and the train complete was run to the company's yards at Wilmington, Del., from whence it was shipped to Brazil.

## Similar in Construction to Cars Operating In This Country

The cars are of all-steel construction throughout and conform in all essentials to cars operating on the principal railroads of the United States. The only variations are the gage of track, type of couplers, buffers and brakes, which items, of course, are constructed to meet the railway company's standard requirements. The gage is 5 ft. 3 in. The couplers are a transition type consisting of an automatic head hinged so as to drop down out of the way when a hook housed within the coupler head is used with the railway's present screw type of coupling. The American standard central buffing arrangement is provided for use with automatic couplers. Side buffers, hinged to drop down out of the way when

not in use, are provided to operate in conjunction with the screw type couplings. The reason for providing two types of couplings and buffing arrangements is that the railway is now in the transition period and is gradually changing to the exclusive use of automatic couplers of the vertical plane type used in North America.

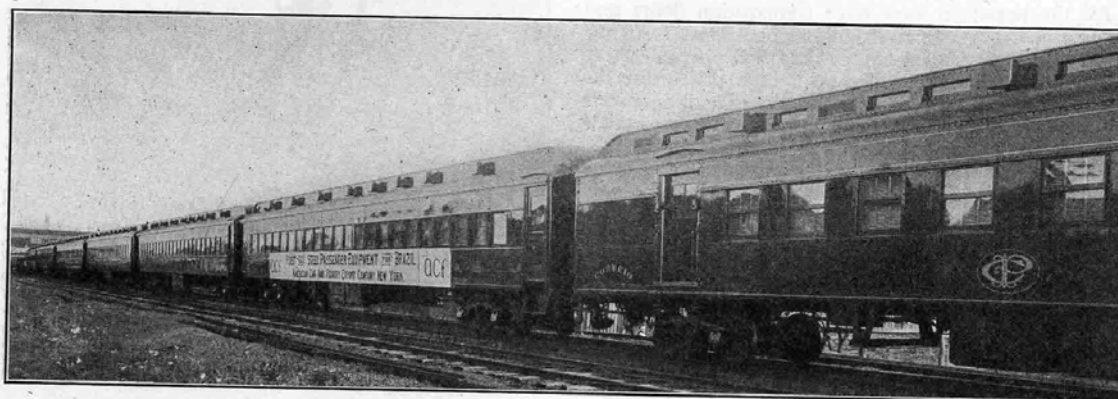
Vacuum brakes of European manufacture are provided and the foundation rigging is so arranged that automatic air brakes of a type similar to those used in



Interior of the Parlor Car

this country may later be applied with the least possible change of details.

The coaches and parlor cars are 70 ft. long over the body corner posts and 79 ft. 5 7/8 in. over the buffer face plates. The first-class coaches have a seating capacity of 80, second-class coaches 98, and the parlor cars 18 in the main compartment and 6 each in a reserved compartment at one end of the car and a smoking compartment at the other end. Seats in the first-class coaches



All-Steel Passenger Train, the First Shipped to South America, for Service on the Paulista Railway, Brazil

679

acervo: julio medeiros 2010

Os carros foram fornecidos equipados com freios à vácuo mas foi prevista posterior alteração para ar comprimido com o mínimo de alterações.



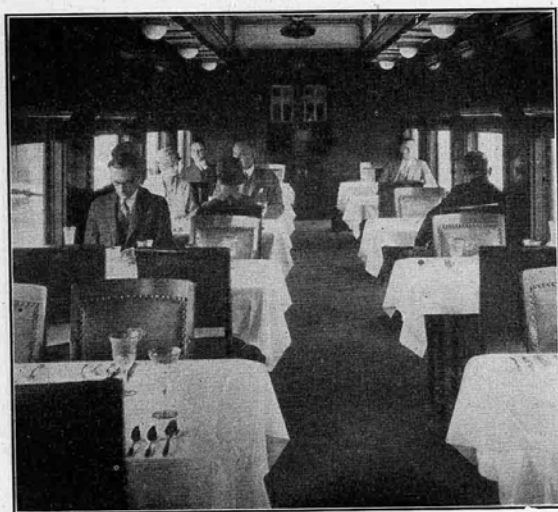
are of the reversible type, rattan covered, seating two passengers each. The seats in the second-class coaches are of the reversible wood slat type, seating three passengers each on one side of the aisle and two each on the other.

The parlor cars are provided with leather-covered revolving chairs in the main compartment and movable chairs and stationary seats covered with the same kind of leather in the two end compartments.

#### Dining Cars

The dining cars are 78 ft. 8 in. long over the body frame and 82 ft.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. over the buffer face plates. The seating capacity is 36. The conventional pantry and kitchen equipment as well as buffets, refrigerators, lockers and cabinets, etc., as used on American dining cars, are provided.

The postal and baggage cars are 60 ft.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. long over the body frames and 64 ft.  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. over the buffer



The Dining Cars Each Seat 36 Persons

face plates. The postal cars are provided with railway mail service standard equipment as specified for full 60-ft. cars. The baggage cars have two 6-ft doors on either side and a separate conductor's compartment in either end.

#### Special Equipment

All the passenger cars have composition floors and the mail and baggage cars double wood floors. All the cars are full vestibuled and as they will operate where all the stations are provided with high platforms, the regulation trap doors are unnecessary. Small doors are provided to uncover the steps when necessary to enter the cars when not standing at the high platforms.

Electric lights are used on all cars, generation being supplied by axle light equipment. The cars are amply provided with ventilators, electric fans and complete insulation to protect the passengers against the heat of the climate in which they will be operating.

The interior finish of all cars is of steel throughout, except the head-linings and wainscottings which are of fireproof Agasote. All cars have monitor decks and roofs which are of copper bearing steel sheets riveted in place of the roof framing members. All doors are of copper bearing steel.

All the cars are provided with conventional toilets and lavatories, including flush hoppers, wash stands and

the other usual equipment used on North American railroads. Modern sanitary water coolers complete with filters and automatic shut-offs are furnished of a type having separate compartments for ice and water, together with the usual sanitary drinking cup dispensers.

The first-class coaches, the parlor car and the dining cars have six-wheel trucks and the second-class coaches, baggage and postal cars have four-wheel trucks. All trucks have clasp brakes. The wheels are 38 in. in diameter, steel-tired, built to the railway company's standards.

The interiors of the cars are attractively painted and grained to imitate jacaranda, a wood native to Brazil. The ceilings are painted white. Headlinings and frieze boards are neatly striped. Simple but effective decorations are applied to all pier panels. The exteriors of the cars are painted olive green and the railway company's monogram is applied to each side of the cars. The cars are also lettered in Portuguese to indicate the respective type, various compartments, etc.

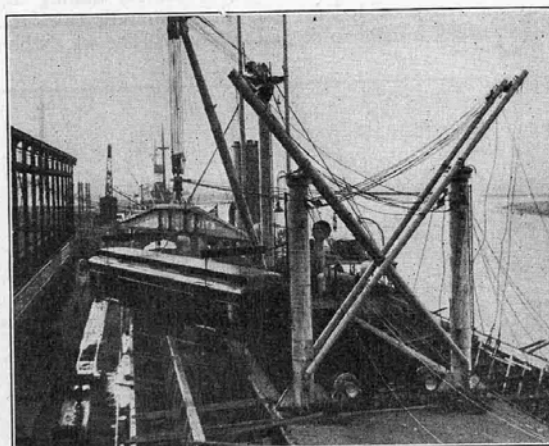
#### Cars to be Operated Out of Sao Paulo

The Paulista Railway reaches into the heart of the coffee district and extends from the interior, where it is fed by numerous narrow gage railroads, to the city of Sao Paulo, where it connects with the Sao Paulo Railway over whose tracks freight cars are transported to the coast at the city of Santos. Paulista passenger cars run to Sao Paulo only.

The main line of the railway over which these cars will operate is up-to-date in every respect including rock ballasted track, automatic signal devices, etc. The motive power is furnished by electric locomotives operated through overhead transmission. The present facilities, combined with the installation of these modern all-steel cars will provide passenger transportation that will be the equivalent of that furnished by the railroads in the United States.

IN ORDER to make a delegation of Canadian farmers feel at home, the London & North Eastern provided four shoeblacks in uniform for the special train from Brandon to London. This was the first time that organized shoe cleaning on a train had been performed in England. In this connection, a strange linguistic phenomenon is brought to light. In England, where shoes are commonly referred to as boots, those who clean footwear are called shoeblacks, while here, where shoes are never called boots, members of the same craft are called bootblacks.

\* \* \*



Wide World

Loading Passenger Cars for Brazil at A. C. F. Plant, Wilmington, Del.

acervo: julio medeiros 2010

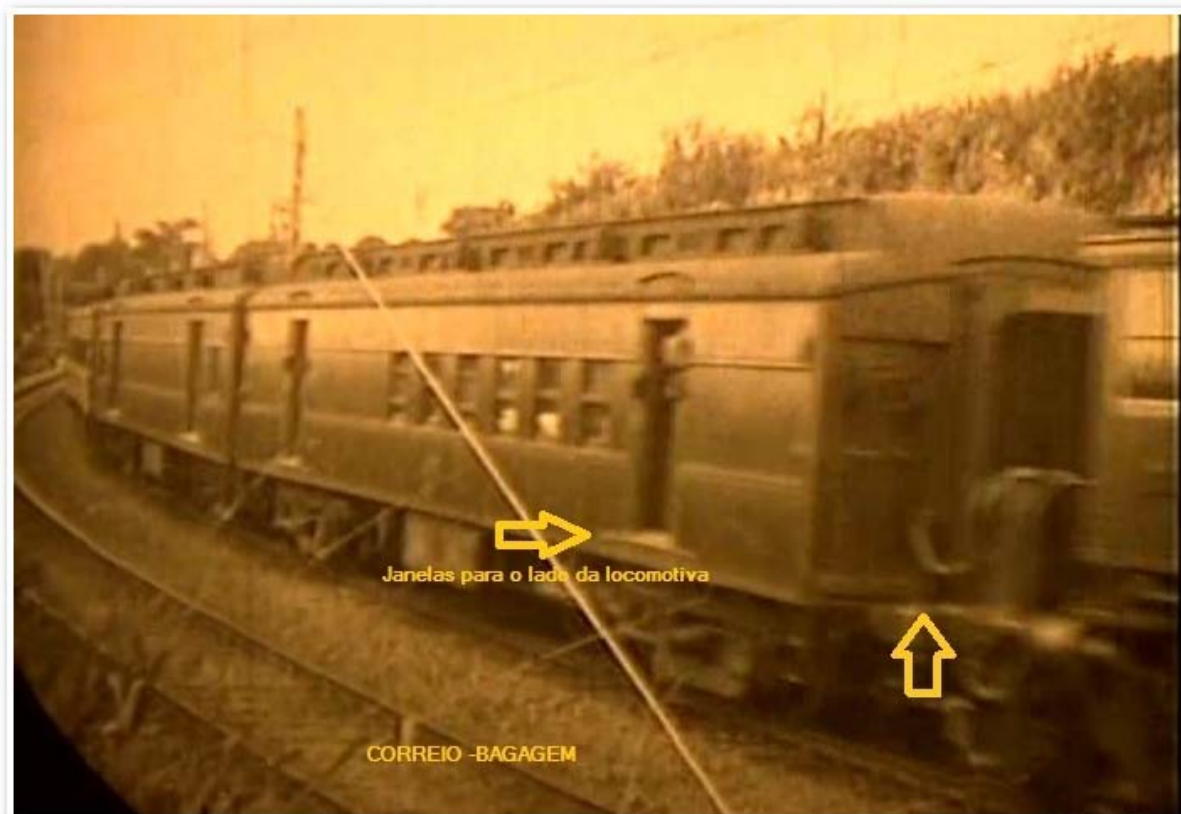
Os assentos dos carros de primeira e segunda classe eram reversíveis, o que, como se verá, facilitava a formação das composições seja no sentido de tráfego "interior", seja no sentido de tráfego "São Paulo"

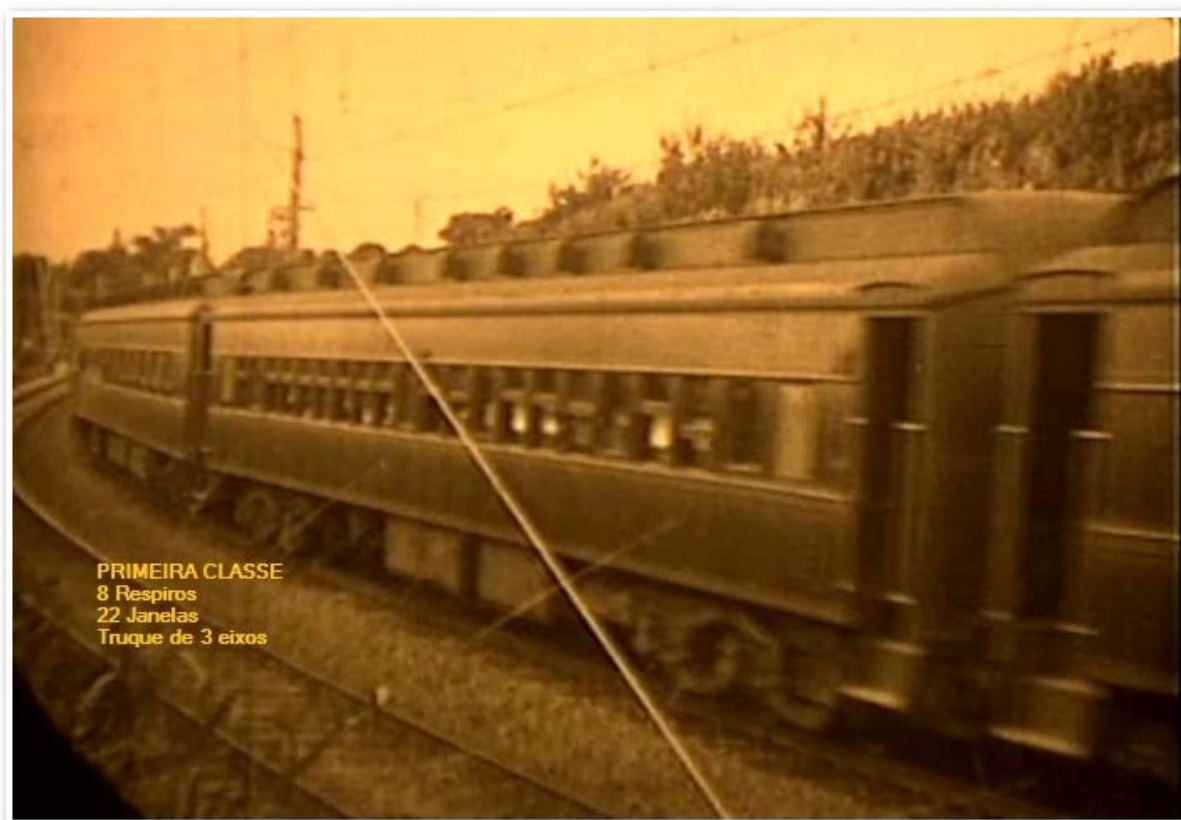


## OS CARROS ACF DA COMPANHIA PAULISTA NO DOCUMENTÁRIO DA ROSSI FILMES

As sequências abaixo mostram a formação e detalhes deste conjunto ferroviário.

### SEQUÊNCIA 1:









RESTAURANTE - lado cozinha  
13 Respiros  
11 Janelas  
Truque de 3 eixos

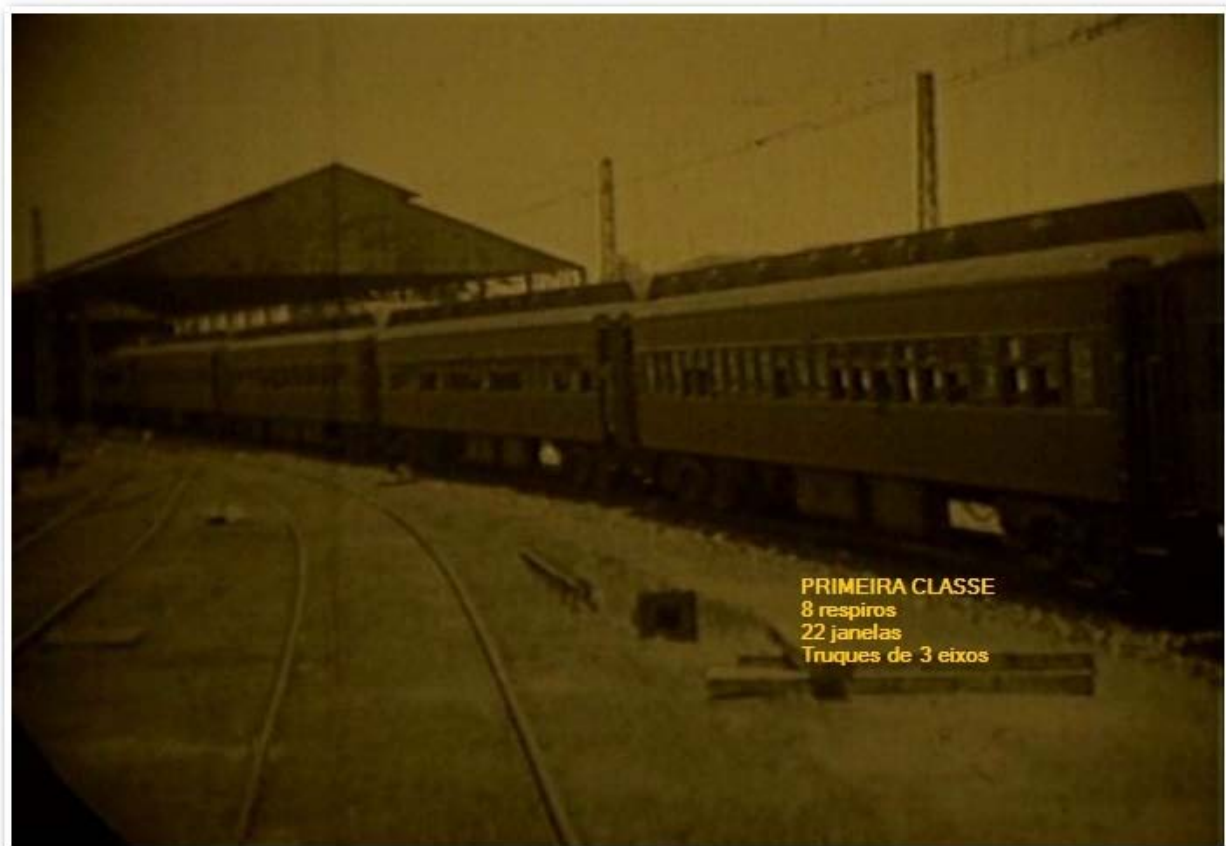


PULLMAN  
9 Respiros  
18 Janelas  
Truque de 3 eixos

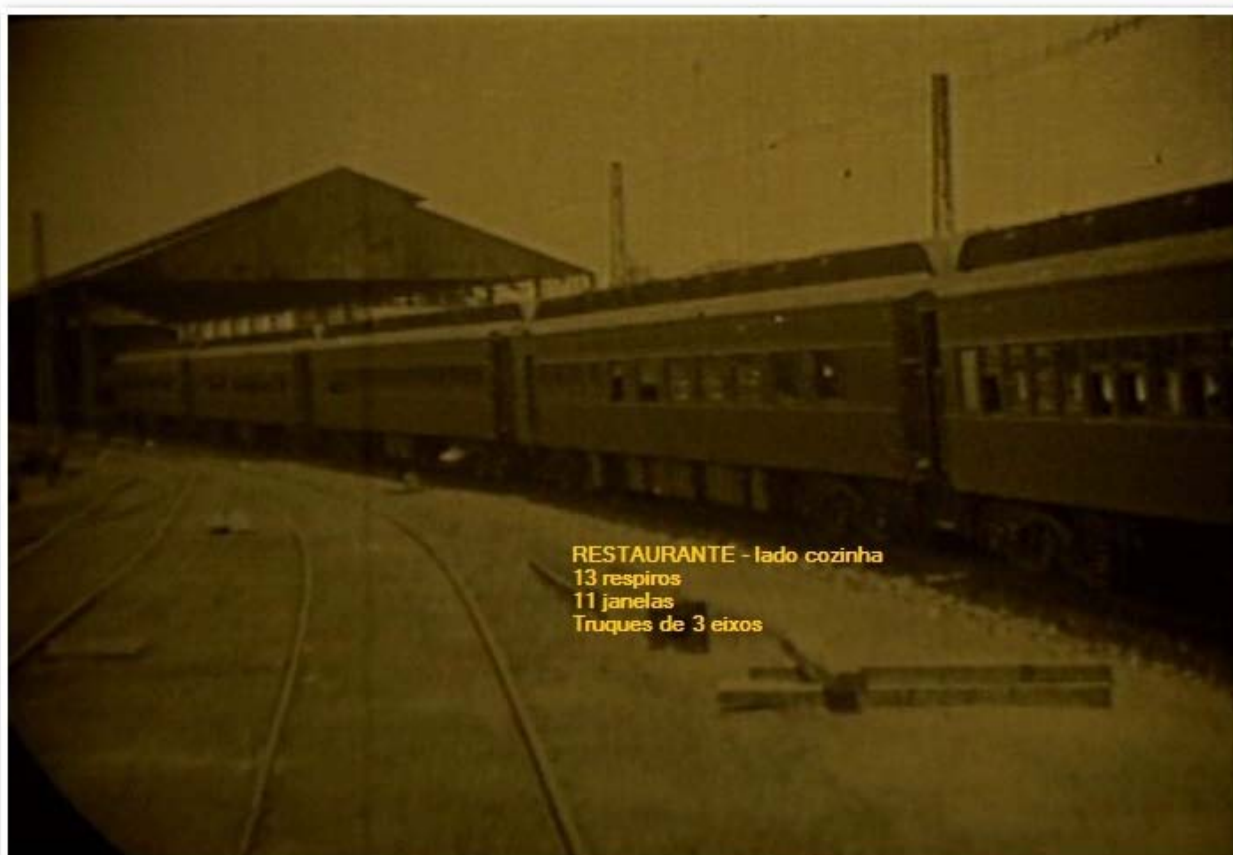
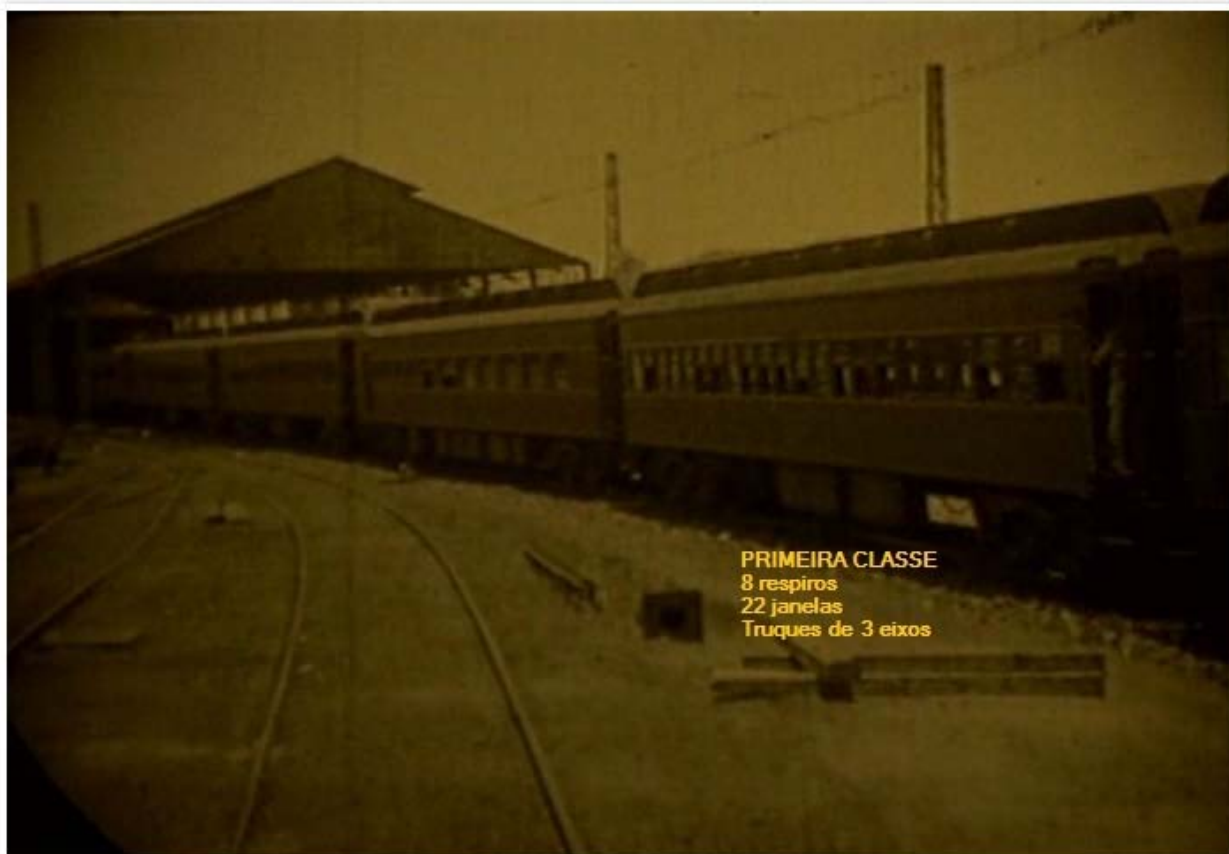


SEQUÊNCIA 2:

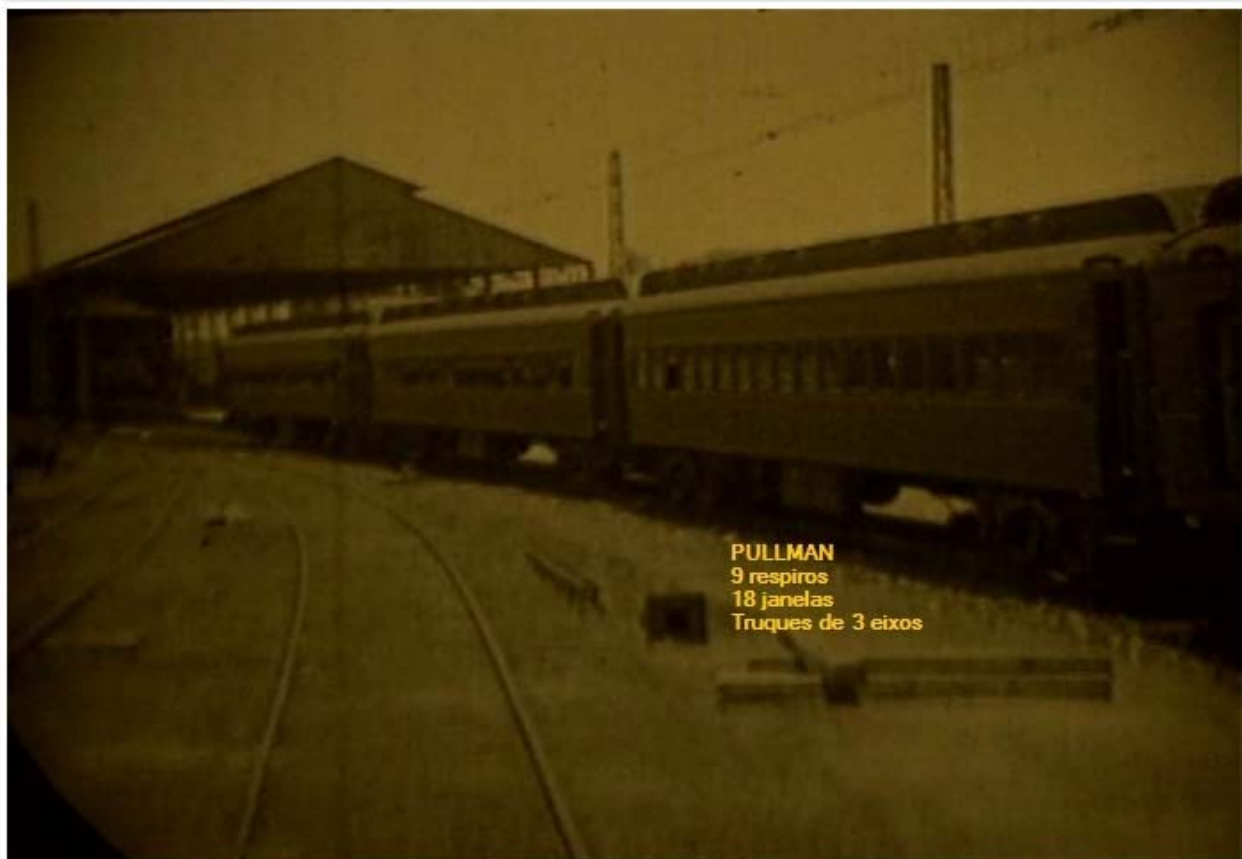




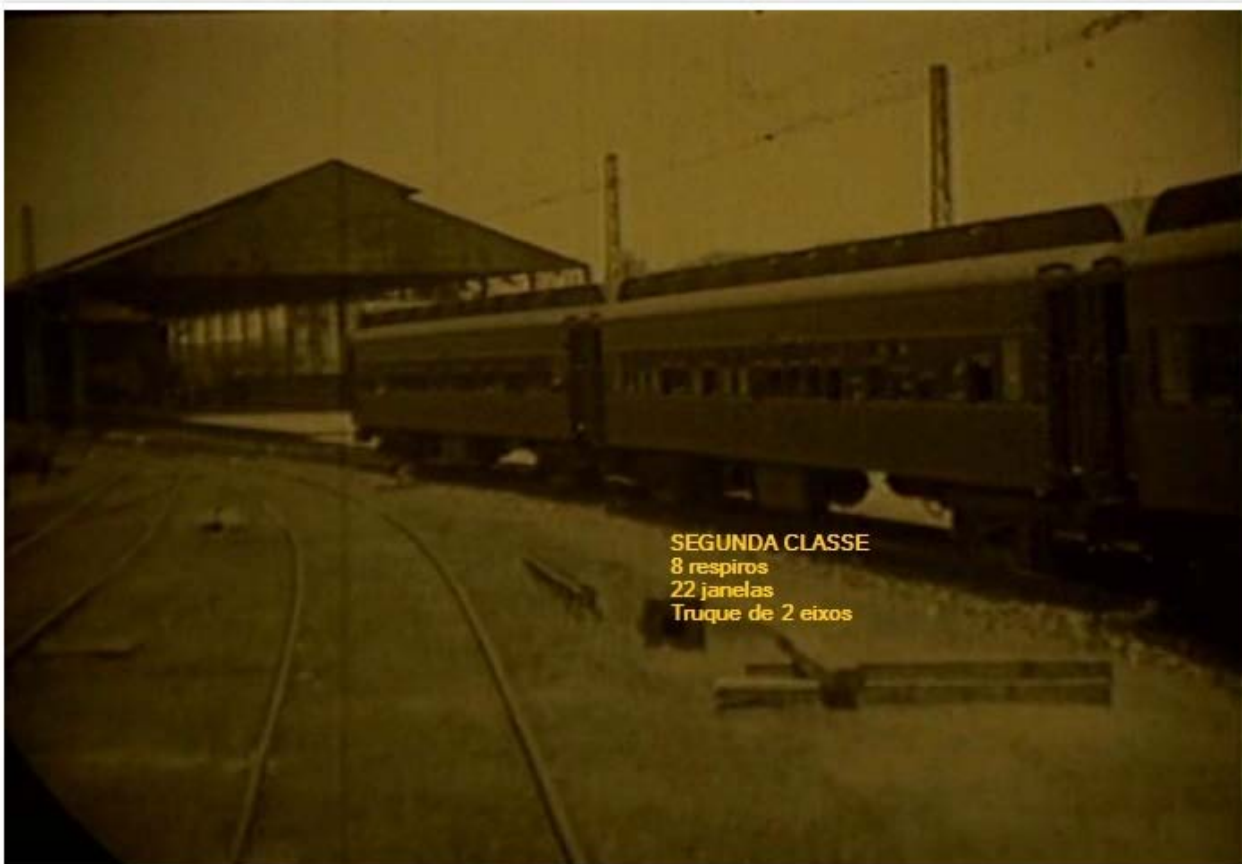




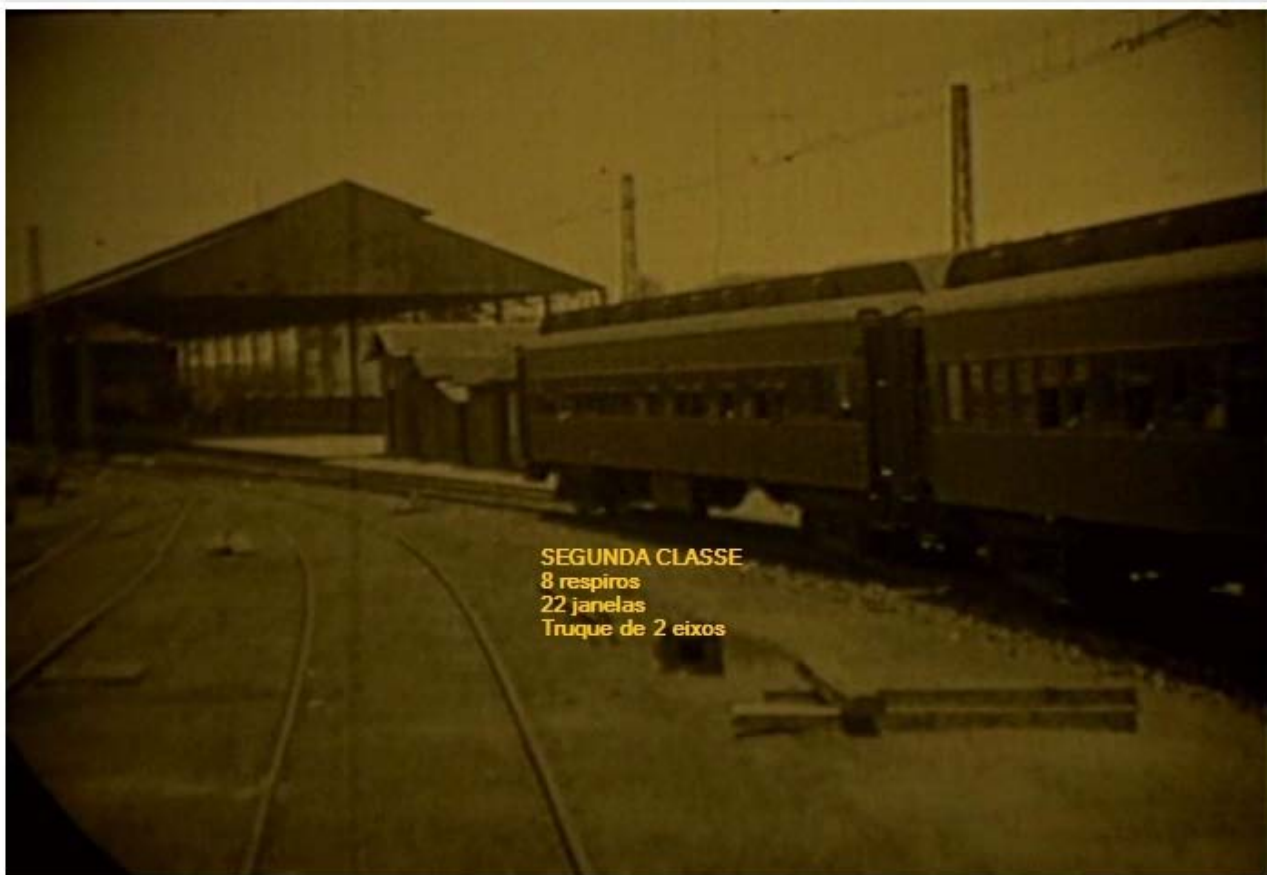




PULLMAN  
9 respiros  
18 janelas  
Truques de 3 eixos

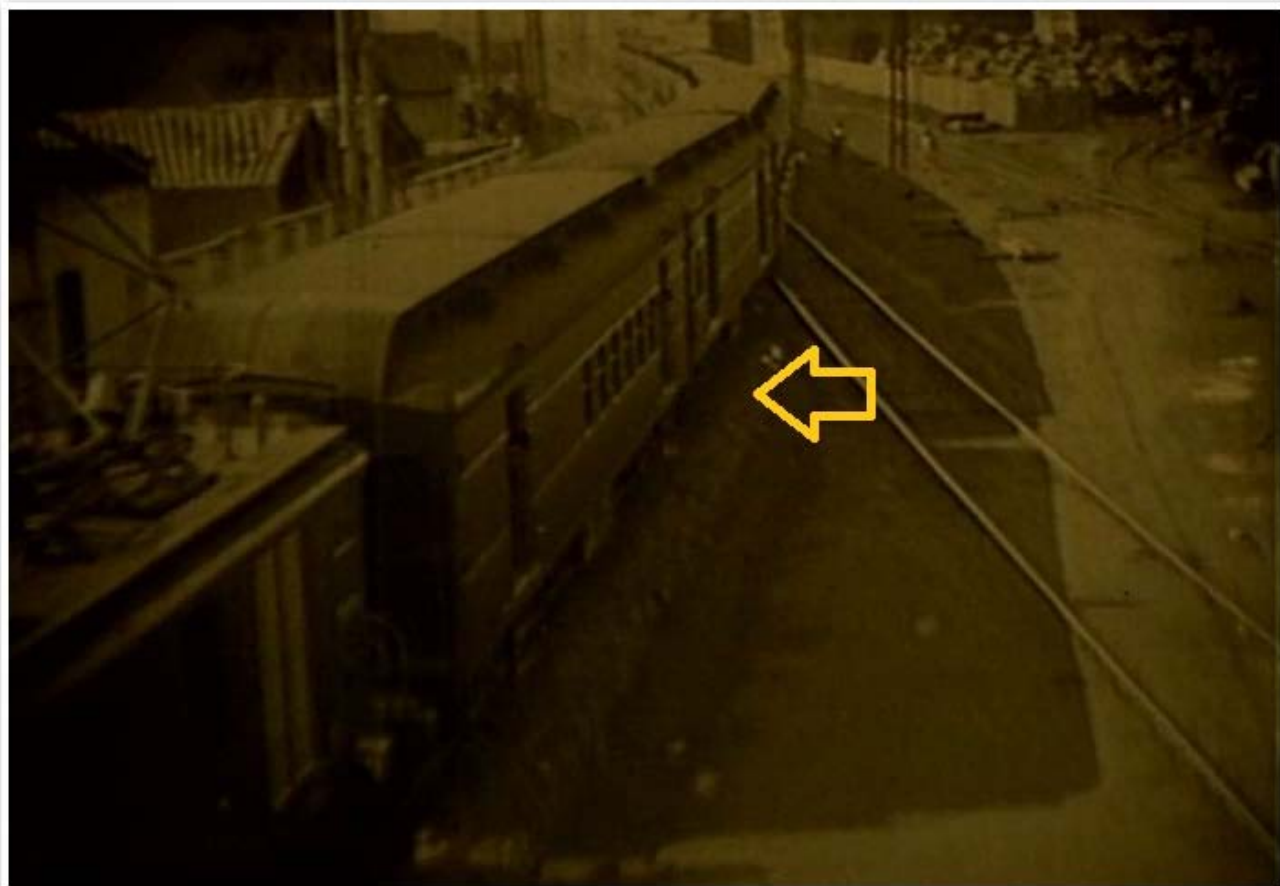


SEGUNDA CLASSE  
8 respiros  
22 janelas  
Truque de 2 eixos



SEQUÊNCIA 3:











SEQUÊNCIA 4:

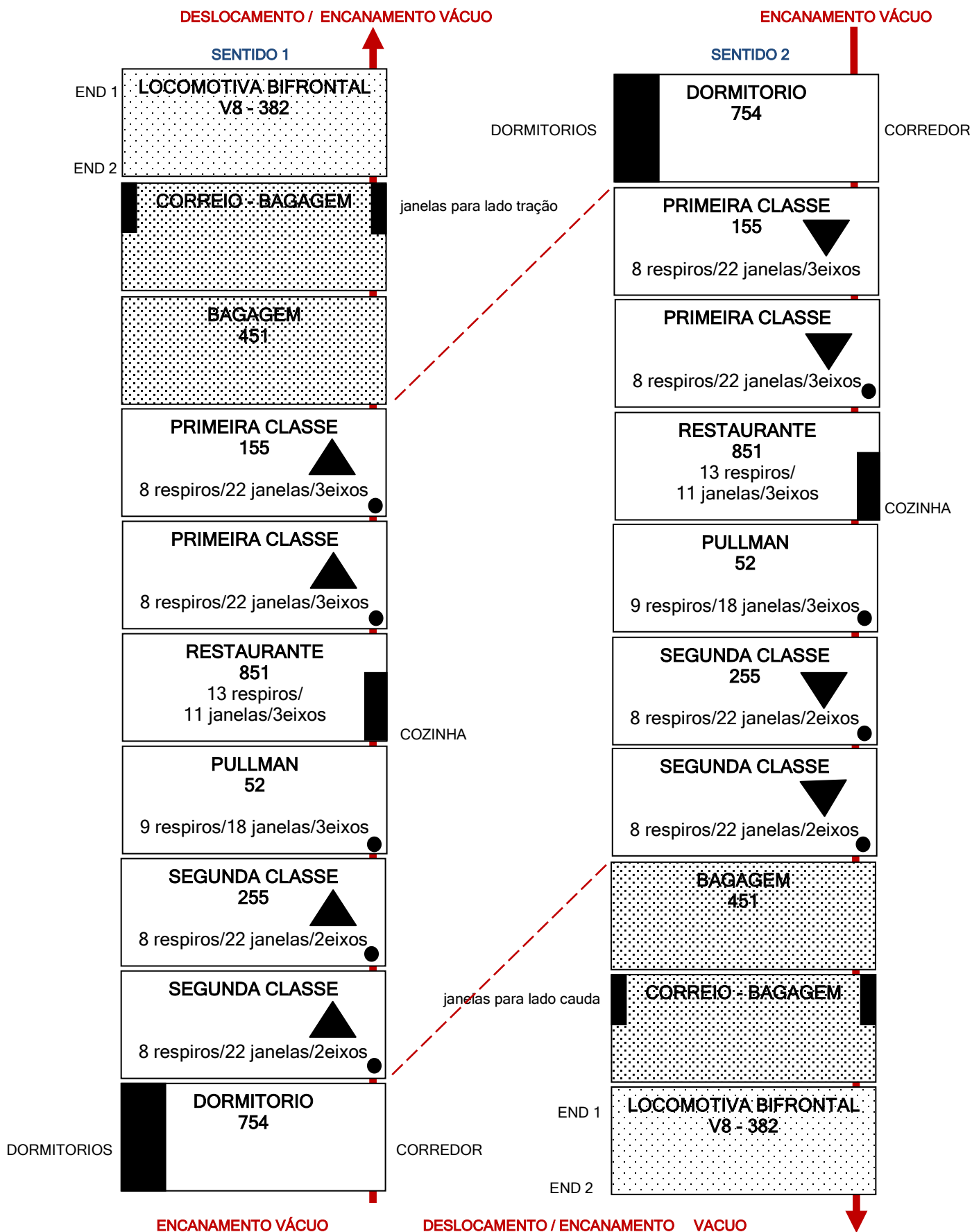








As configurações a seguir são propostas a partir da observação do filme A COMPANHIA PAULISTA EM 1929 da ROSSI FILMES cujas 4 sequências foram apresentadas anteriormente. A partir da observação das duas primeiras sequências ( 1 e 2 ) apresentadas no filme propôs-se a configuração à esquerda e a partir da observação das duas configurações seguintes ( 3 e 4 ) apresentadas no filme propôs-se a configuração à direita. O carro dormitório, não consta no filme e foi adicionado ao final da composição.





Observações:

Os assentos **reversíveis** ( ▲ ▼ ) ficam sempre voltados para o lado da tração, não sendo necessário manobrar os carros de primeira e segunda classes por ocasião da mudança de direção de tráfego.

Os números, quando indicados, foram os escolhidos na modelagem, podendo não corresponder aos carros mostrados nas sequências da Rossi Filmes.

## LOCOMOTIVA ELÉTRICA GE 2-C+C-2 ( "V8" )

Sobre as designações "END 1" e "END 2" utilizados nos esquemas anteriores os mesmos estão gravados nas laterais da locomotiva. Observe no diagrama da locomotiva "V8" abaixo os posicionamentos relativos ao lado onde se localizam os reservatórios de ar e vácuo ( A-SIDE) e correlacione-os com as terminações do encanamento de vácuo localizados em cada carro, conforme esquemas apresentados anteriormente.



Fig. 14.28—Paulista Railway, Brazil, Electric Passenger Locomotive. Built by General Electric Company. Class 2-C + C-2. 3,000-Volt D. C.—Total weight 364,000 lb.—Maximum speed 90 m.p.h.—Track gage 63 in. Description and data *Railway Age*, March 9, 1940; *Railway Electrical Engineer*, March, 1940 (See also Figs. 14.26-14.30)

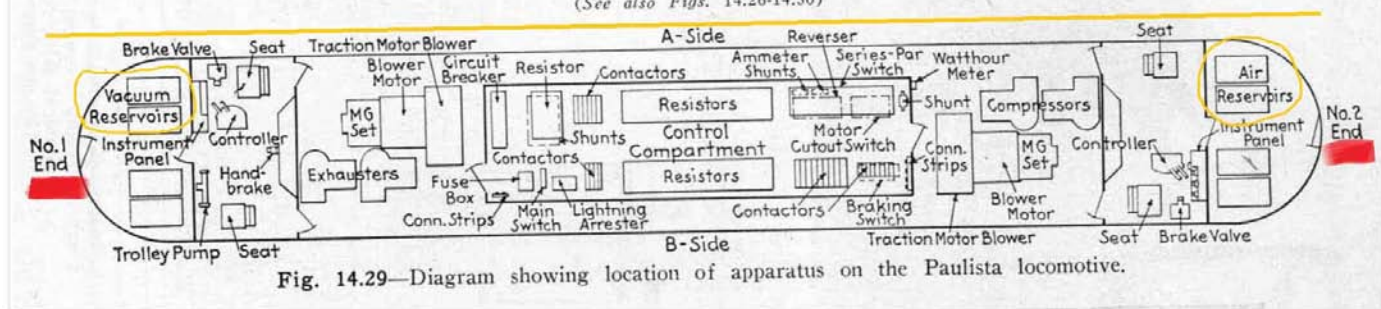


Fig. 14.29—Diagram showing location of apparatus on the Paulista locomotive.



O documento a seguir é uma patente ACF que descreve um sistema de engates mistos. Não se pode afirmar que tenha sido este o sistema utilizado nos carros fornecidos à Paulista, mas pela riqueza dos detalhes, serve como referencial para o entendimento do sistema de engates mistos (Americano ou Europeu).

Patented Sept. 10, 1929.

1,727,680

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, OF UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## RAILWAY CAR.

Application filed June 27, 1928. Serial No. 288,554.

This invention relates to railway cars and more particularly to the underframe construction at the platforms of railway passenger cars provided with coupler and buffing means permitting the cars to be used in trains with other cars having either the English or American type of coupler and buffing mechanism, and it is an object of this invention to provide a platform casting for cars of the type described which will guide and support coupler and buffing mechanisms in such manner that the change may be readily and quickly made from one type to the other and which will provide suitable supports for the mechanisms not in use. It is also an object of this invention to provide a platform casting of such construction that upon discontinuance of one of the types of coupler and buffing mechanism the car end will still present a satisfactory appearance.

With these and other objects in view, this invention comprises the combinations and constructions shown in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a portion of a passenger car end taken above the car floor of a car having a platform casting constructed in accordance with this invention, some parts being broken away to show other parts more clearly, and the English type buffer being shown in broken lines in operative position;

Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

Figs. 3 and 4 are partial vertical transverse sections taken on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a partial end elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 1, the outer ends of the drawbar and English type buffer being broken away;

Fig. 6 is in part an end elevation and in part a transverse vertical section on line 6—6 of Fig. 11 of the structure shown in Fig. 1, parts being omitted in order to show the platform casting more clearly;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view partly in section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5 and showing the American type coupler dropped

to inoperative position on one car and the English type coupler and buffing mechanism in use on a pair of connected cars;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5 and showing the English type buffing mechanism secured in inoperative position and the American type coupler raised to and secured in operative position;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary view showing the spring resistance for the English type buffing mechanism in front end elevation;

Fig. 10 is a vertical section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 11 is a half plan and half horizontal section of the platform casting taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 6.

In the drawings the invention is shown applied to a vestibule passenger car having an underframe comprising spaced channel center sills 1, angle side sills 2 and body end sills 4 of Z-shape which extend between the side sills 2 and center sills 1 and are connected to the sills by pressed gussets 6 and 8, respectively. The center sills 1 extend beyond the body end sills 4 and are placed with their webs vertical and their flanges projecting outwardly and have their upper flanges connected by a top cover plate 10. At the body end sills 4, end sill cover plates 12 extend from side sill to side sill and are connected to the side sills 2, center sills 1, center sill cover plate 10, gussets 6 and to the upper flanges of the body end sills 4.

Mounted between the portions of the center sills 1 which project beyond the body end sills 4 is a platform casting 14. The platform casting 14 comprises spaced sill portions 16 which engage the inner surfaces of the center sill webs from the ends of the center sills to the end sills 4 and are secured thereto by rivets 18. The upper ends of the sill portions 16 are joined by a perforated plate portion 20 which extends beyond the inner ends of the sill portions 16 and is depressed and widened laterally forming a flange 22 which is secured to the center sill cover plate 10 and center sills 1 and which is provided at its ends with downwardly pro-



jecting flanges 24. The flanges 24 are secured to the webs 25 of the body end posts 26 which posts 26 also have flanges attached to the body end sills 4. The plate portion 20 overlies the sills 1 and increases in width from the flange 22 to the other end of the sill portions 16 where it is united with a platform end sill and bumper portion 28 which projects laterally of the plate portion 20.

The platform end sill and bumper portion 28 comprises an upper substantially rectangular part 30 of varying width and different depths and a web or flange 32 which forms a downwardly projecting extension of the rear wall of the rectangular part 30 and which is further united to the rectangular part 30 by reinforcing ribs 34. At the center, the flange 32 is of less depth to provide an opening for a draw bar, but is reinforced by a flange 33 and is connected to the upper part 30 by the diverging ends 36 of the sill portions 16 and ribs 37. At each side of its center the end sill and bumper portion 28 is provided with pockets 38 opening to the top of the portion 28 and in which the vestibule end posts 40 are secured by rivets 41. The portion 28 is also provided with aligned flanged rectangular openings 42 in the front and rear walls thereof in which the rods 44 carrying the buffer 45 are slidably mounted. At one side of its center the portion 28 is provided with aligned openings 46 in its top and bottom walls through which extends a brake mast 47. Projecting inwardly from the lower edge of the web or flange 32 are short flanges 48 to which are secured plates 49 which serve as supports for the train pipes 50 and which on the brake mast side serve also as a step or support for the lower end of the brake mast 47. At its ends the end sill and bumper portion 28 is formed with spaced parallel outwardly projecting vertical flanges 52 to which are secured the inner edges of the flanges of inverted U-shaped members 54 which form extensions of the end sill and bumper portion 28 and to which are connected the vestibule posts 56.

Mounted between the center sills 1 and sill portions 16 of the platform casting 14 is a draft rigging comprising a coupler head 58 of usual American design and having a short shank provided with a forked end 59 which receives and is pivotally connected to outer end of a shank 60 by a horizontally extending pin 62. The shank 60 is supported on a carry iron 61 attached to the center sill bottom flanges and has its other end connected by a vertically extending pin 64 to a coupler yoke 66 which surrounds and cooperates with a suitable resistance means 68. The resistance means 68 is carried upon supports 69 secured to the lower flanges of the center sills and engages with rear stops 70 secured to the center sills 1, and, through a

follower 71, engages with front stops 72 formed integral with the sill portions 16. The resistance means 68 is guided in its movements by guides 74 secured to the center sills 1 and by ribs 75 formed integral with the sill portions 16.

To insure the return of the shank 60 and coupler head 58 to a central position, there are provided centering devices comprising plungers 76 mounted in openings in the sill portions 16 and having heads 77 which engage the shank 60. Confined between the heads 77 and the sill portions 16 are springs 78 which serve to press the plungers outwardly, movement of the plungers being limited by guide and stop brackets 80 engaging nuts 81 threaded on the plungers 76. Annular flanges 82 formed integral with the sill portions 16 and concentric with the openings in which the plungers are mounted form pockets or seats which receive the springs 78 and aid in guiding the movements of the plungers 76.

To provide for the changing from one type of coupler to another, the shank 60 is formed with a recess at its outer end in which is mounted the shank of a hook 84 designed for use with the English type of coupling, the hook 84 being retained in position in the shank 60 by the pin 62. To retain the coupler head 58 in a horizontal position, the head 58 is provided with eyes 86 through which is inserted a pin 87 which engages in the jaws of the hook 84. When the coupler head 58 is dropped to permit of the use of the hook 84, the pin 87 is inserted through the eyes 86 and an eye 88 formed on the hook 84 and the head 58 is kept from swinging.

Inward movement of the buffer 45 is resisted by springs 90 and 92 mounted on the inner cylindrical ends of the rods 44. The springs are confined between spring caps 95 mounted on the rods 44 and in engagement with shoulders on the rods and cylindrical spring seats 96 which are formed integral with and project downwardly from the plate portion 20. Outward movement of the buffer 45 is limited by nuts 97 threaded on the rods 44 engaging with the spring seats 96.

Adjacent each end the web 32 is deepened and at its bottom edge is provided with a plurality of spaced pairs of perforated lugs 98 to which buffer housings 100 are pivotally connected. In the buffer housings 100 are mounted buffers 101 of the English type having heads 102 carried on shanks 103 which extend through the housings 100 and are secured in the housings by the stops or washers 104 fixed on the inner ends of the shanks. The buffers are held in operative or horizontal position by pins which engage in openings in lugs 105 on the housings 100 and lugs 106 on the webs 32. When the housings 100 are held in operative position the inner



ends of the buffer shanks 103 extend through openings 106<sup>a</sup> in the web 32 and engage with followers 107 of spring resistance means 108.

The spring resistance means 108 are shown as comprising a plurality of alined springs confined between the follower 107 and a spring stop 109. The spring stop 109 is carried by pressed angles 110 and partial diaphragms 111 which extend between and are secured to the end sill 4 and the end sill and bumper portion 28 of the casting 14. The members 110 and 111 are of different heights and have their horizontal flanges directed inwardly, the horizontal flange of angle 110 projecting over the springs and followers and serving to retain the springs in position on the channel 112 attached to the bottom edges of the vertical flanges of the members 110 and 111 while the horizontal flange of the member 111 serves as a support for a floor plate 114 and the web of the member 111 serves as a riser for the steps 115. When the buffers 101 and housings 100 are dropped to their inoperative positions they are kept from swinging by pins engaging in openings in the lugs 116 on the buffer housings 100 and in brackets 117 attached to the channels 112.

The vestibules are provided with the usual trap doors 118 hinged to an angle 119 attached to the body end and both the body end and the vestibule are provided with sheathing 120 and 121, respectively, in the usual manner.

While the preferred form of the invention has been shown and described, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the exact details of construction shown and described, as it is obvious that various modifications thereof within the scope of the claims will occur to persons skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions, a flange for connection to the body end sill and a plate portion connecting said flange and sill portions and increasing in width from said flange to said platform end sill portion.

2. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions, a flange for connection to the body frame, a plate portion connecting said flange and sill portions and increasing in width from said flange to said platform end sill portion and spring seats depending from said plate portion.

3. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions, a flange for connection to the body frame, a plate portion connecting said flange and sill portions and spring seats projecting from said plate and draft sill portions.

4. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions and a plate connected to the draft sill portions in overlying relation so as to extend laterally of

the draft sill portion, the laterally extending portions of the plate portion being connected to the platform end sill portion.

5. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions and a plate connected to the draft sill portions in overlying relation so as to extend laterally of the draft sill portion, the laterally extending portions of the plate portion being connected to the platform end sill portion, said plate portion being of increasing width in the directions of the platform end sill portions.

6. In a railway car, a casting having draft and platform end sill portions, a plate portion connecting said sill portions and buffer attaching lugs on said end sill portion.

7. In a railway car, a platform end sill casting having a brake mast step supporting flange.

8. In a railway car, a platform end sill casting having flanges for supporting an extension thereof.

9. In a railway car, a platform end sill casting having spaced parallel flanges for supporting a platform end sill member.

10. In a railway car having center sills, a platform casting connected to said center sills and having draft and platform end sill portions, buffing means slidably mounted on said platform casting and buffing means pivotally connected to said end sill portion.

11. In a railway car having center sills, a platform casting connected to said center sills, said casting having draft and platform end sill portions and a plate portion connecting said sill portions, buffing means slidably mounted in said end sill portion, springs for said buffing means, seats for said springs formed integral with said plate portion and buffing means pivotally connected to said end sill portion.

12. In a railway car, an integral platform end sill comprising a substantially rectangular portion having its rear wall extended to form a downwardly projecting flange which extends for substantially the length of the end sill.

13. In a railway car, an integral platform end sill comprising a substantially rectangular portion having its rear wall extended to form a downwardly projecting flange which extends for substantially the length of the end sill and aligned flanged openings in its front and rear walls for slidably mounting a buffer mechanism therein.

14. In a railway car, an integral platform end sill comprising a substantially rectangular portion having its rear wall extended to form a downwardly projecting flange and buffing means pivotally mounted on said flange.

15. In a railway car, having a body end sill, an integral platform end sill comprising a substantially rectangular portion having its rear wall extended to form a flange,



buffing means pivotally mounted on said flange and resistance means for said buffing means carried by said body end sill and flange.

- 5 16. In a railway car having a body end sill, a platform end sill, and steps between said end sills, buffing means carried by said platform end sill, resistance means for said buffing means and supporting means for said  
10 resistance means forming a riser for said steps.

17. In a railway car having center sills, a platform casting connected to said sills, and having draft sill portions, and convertible  
15 draft means mounted in said draft sills comprising a shank, relatively fixed and movable heads arranged in operative position on said shank, and means for rendering either of the heads effective.

- 20 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN D. THOMPSON.





Sept. 10, 1929.

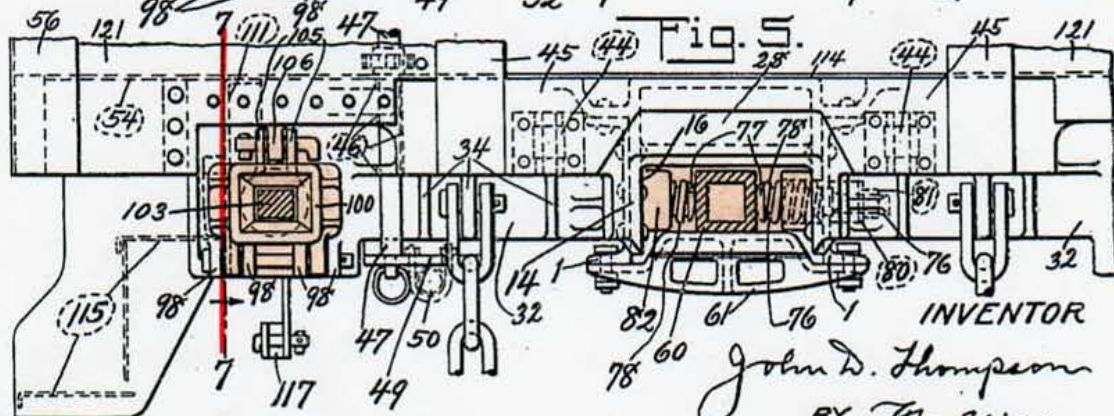
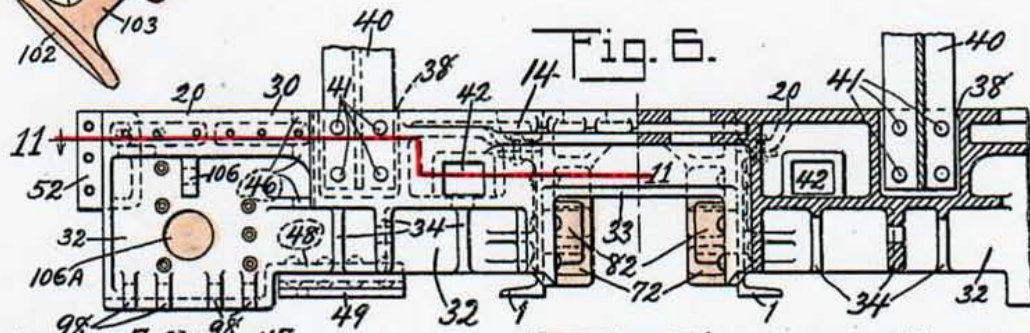
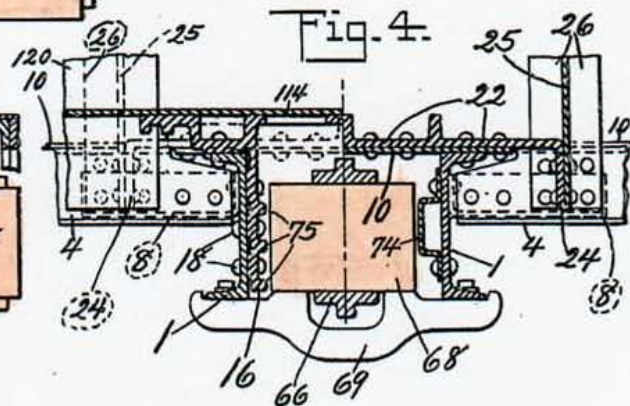
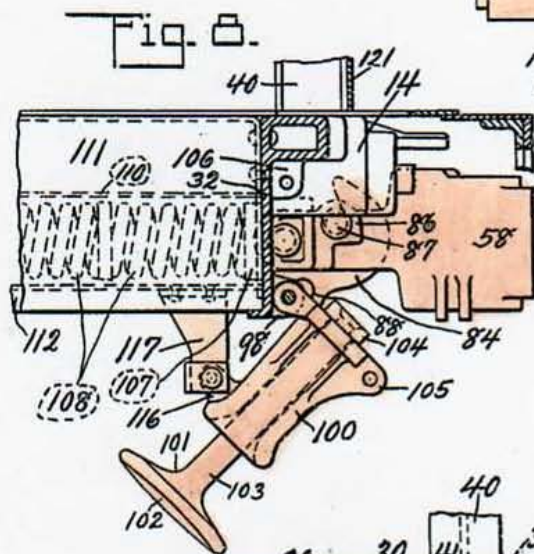
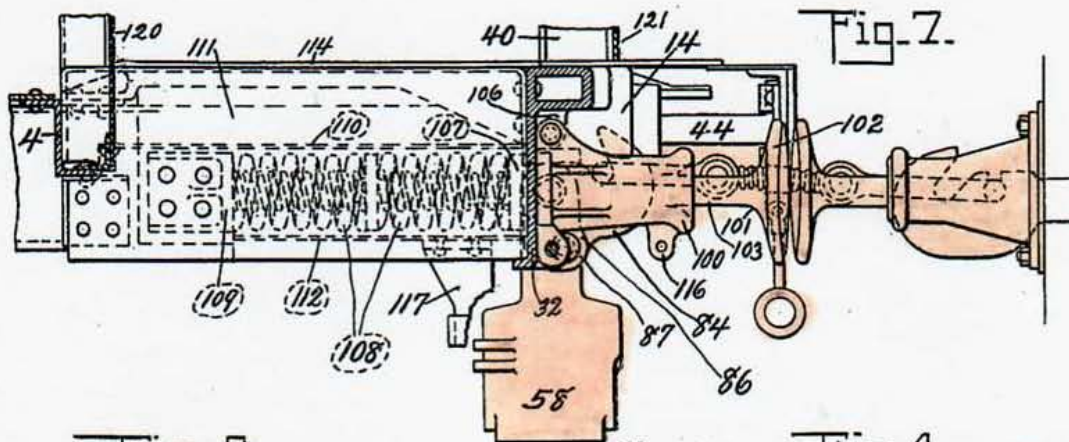
J. D. THOMPSON

1,727,680

RAILWAY CAR

Filed June 27, 1928

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR  
John D. Thompson  
BY J. H. Gibbs  
ATTORNEY

Sept. 10, 1929.

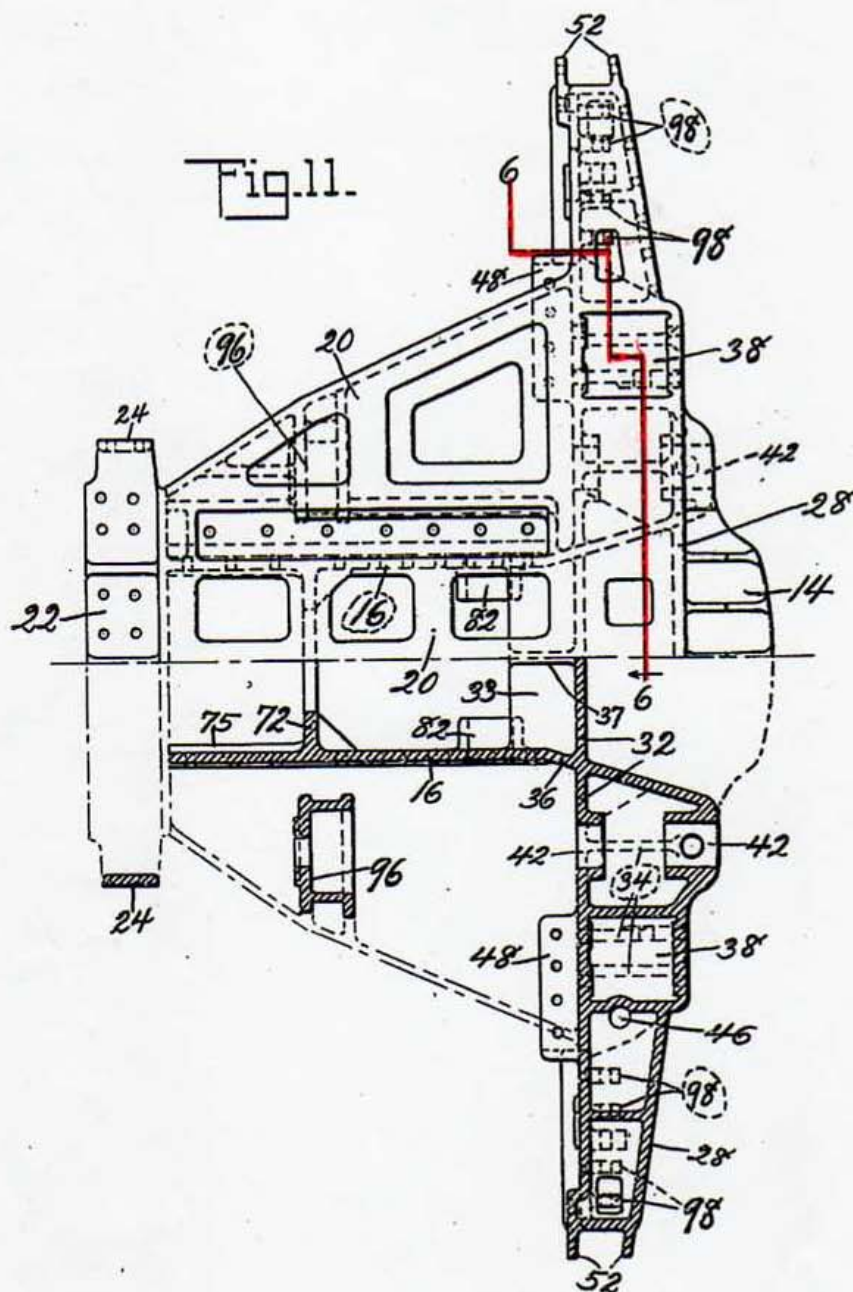
J. D. THOMPSON

1,727,680

RAILWAY CAR

Filed June 27, 1928

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR  
John D. Thompson  
BY F. H. Gibbs  
ATTORNEY



## MODELAGEM:

## CORES:

Conforme já comentando na introdução, os carros receberam durante sua fase operacional, ainda na Companhia Paulista, diferentes configurações de pintura. A primeira, original de 1928, verde com os filetes sobre as janelas e inscrições pintadas em amarelo sendo o logotipo CP envolto em um círculo, a segunda, sem os filetes e gravações pintadas com o CP sem o círculo, a terceira, carro verde com teto creme e gravações em peças fundidas e a quarta similar a anterior mas com uma faixa creme na altura das janelas.

A proposta de modelagem baseou-se em fotos das fases 1 e 2. Todavia os frisos superiores presentes em alguns dos carros da fase 1 ( pintura original ) não foram reproduzidos e foi mantida a gravação em amarelo e os logotipos conforme a fase retratada.

Assim foi difícil a definição do tom verde para a pintura dos carros em sua fase 1. Baseei-me tão somente em fotos em preto e branco, o que me fez supor tratar-se de uma das versões militares **mais escuras** do "Olive Drab" ( muito comuns em carros ferroviários e militares desta época ).

Sobre o assunto, reproduzo abaixo um texto sobre os tais "Olive Drab" abordado em lista de discussão de veículos militares:

----- Original Message -----

From: "Adams-Graf, John" <[John.Adams-Graf@fwpubs.com](mailto:John.Adams-Graf@fwpubs.com)>  
To: "Thomas M McHugh" <[tmmchugh@msn.com](mailto:tmmchugh@msn.com)>; "Military Vehicles Mailing List" <[mil-veh@mil-veh.org](mailto:mil-veh@mil-veh.org)>  
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 11:27 AM  
Subject: RE: Olive Drab no. 3412 color ???

Tom:

*I realize that the study of U.S. vehicle paint colors is complex, to say the least. But, if you reread what I had written before (still pasted at the bottom of this post), OD No. 3412 is the SAME as Olive Drab No. 22, which is the same as OD No. 9 and which is the same as AN 319.*

*SO, to simplify it, if you want OD No. 3412, buy AN 319. There should be no difference as it was all the same formulation. Incidentally, on March 1, 1956, Federal Standard 595 redesignated **Olive Drab 3412 ( formerly No. 22, No. 9, and 319) as "34087"**. Be careful here, though and read closely: **FEDERAL STANDARDS EVOLVE. The number "34087" represents different things at different times since 1956.** I don't know what you mean by "the older, darker 1952 era color" but I suspect you are referring to 2430, the semigloss OD? If so, 2430 and 24087 were virtually identical. 24087 is available from many great dealers that you will find advertising in Military Vehicles Magazine. **To recap, 22 is the same as 2430 which is the same as 24087.***

John A-G  
Iola, WI USA

-----Original Message-----

From: Thomas M McHugh [mailto:[tmmchugh@msn.com](mailto:tmmchugh@msn.com)]  
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 9:54 AM  
To: Military Vehicles Mailing List; Adams-Graf, John  
Subject: Olive Drab no. 3412 color ???

*Does anyone know a source for the OD No. 3412 Paint ???  
Does anyone know of Spray Paint for the older darker 1952 Era color ???*

Tom McHugh, NJ  
1952 M38A1  
M-416 Trailer  
MVPA, MTA

----- Original Message -----

From: "Adams-Graf, John" <[John.Adams-Graf@fwpubs.com](mailto:John.Adams-Graf@fwpubs.com)>  
To: "Military Vehicles Mailing List" <[mil-veh@mil-veh.org](mailto:mil-veh@mil-veh.org)>

Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2005 9:52 AM  
Subject: Re: [MV] color of WW2 gensets

Terry:

Here is the link to a good article on paint color evolution that had appeared in Military Vehicles Magazine some time ago about paint color evolution: (...)

Also, there is an excellent synopsis of the evolution in the Standard Catalog of Military Vehicles, SECOND EDITION by David Doyle (pages 480-502).

**Incidentally, the specification for that created the number "A/N 319" was introduced in January 1943 ("A/N" meaning "Army/Navy"). It was not adopted by the Army Air Corps because it did not inhibit infrared detection. It was the same color as Olive Drab number 22--just a new designation.**

Olive Drab no. 22 was a designation created by the Quartermaster Corps in October 1940. The paint was to be made according to ES-474 ("Engineering Specification"). ES-474 was later replaced by ES-680.

In October 1942, responsibility for paint shifted BACK to the Corps of Engineers. They referred to their own specifications, Spec 3-1. Though the color was the same as Olive Drab no. 22, the Corps of Engineers had its own name: "No. 9 Olive Drab." The spec was updated to Corps of Engineers standards and adopted as "Specification 3-1F/Color Car Supplement (Revision 1)." This was issued on April 21, 1943

Before I go on...a bit of review: Outbreak of World War II: All vehicles painted in Olive Drab No. 22

**Olive Drab No. 22 is the same as No. 9 Olive Drab. A/N 319 Olive Drab is the same color as Olive Drab 22. End of World War II: All vehicles painted in Olive Drab No. 22 ( the same as No. 9 or A/N 319. One color, three names.)**

SO....up until August 1, 1945, when Army Regulation 850-15 introduced a semigloss Olive Drab (for the very first time), all vehicles were painted in the same color (though the NAME of the color changed three times in four years).

Bear in mind, too, that AR 850-15 stated CLEARLY that vehicles were only to be repainted in semigloss when repainting was otherwise required. The September 1945 issue of Army Motors noted that the semigloss would not be available for 60-90 days. SO, during WWII, NO semigloss was approved for use on vehicles.

The rest of the story...In 1950, No. 22 Olive Drab was renamed "Olive Drab no. 3412". The semigloss specified in AR 850-15 was named "**Olive Drab no. 2430**". OD 2430 was the standard color of U.S. vehicles until 1956.

Hope this helps  
John A-G  
Iola, Wisconsin USA

	115-008	Spec. 3-1 No. 8	Olive Green	
	115-022	Spec. 3-1 No. 22	Olive Drab	1930 U.S ARMY Air Corps fuselage color
	110-020	<b>FS 34087</b>	Olive Drab	1976 U.S. ARMY "MERDC" Camouflage.

Fonte: [http://www.jpsmodell.de/katalog/jpsusww2\\_e.ht](http://www.jpsmodell.de/katalog/jpsusww2_e.ht)  
Referência impressa a laser em papel couche.



O objetivo foi utilizar um verde similar ao utilizado na pintura da locomotiva abaixo. Interessante é comparar esta foto com as fotos da página 9 para comparação dos tons de verde.



Na prática, optou-se por escolher uma tinta que não fosse resultado de combinações e proporções de outras e os modelos foram pintados com a seguinte tinta, também disponível comercialmente:

VERDE PETRÓLEO ( GM 1984 ) - Wandalac 05056 / Wandacar 06056

Outras opções poderão ser consideradas.





















































































































#### DECALQUES:

A folha de decalques utilizada foi fornecida pelo Carlos Alberto Rodrigues Alvarenga, o Carlão, que gentilmente imprimiu sua folha DC-034, em amarelo, uma vez que a mesma é fornecida como padrão com impressão em "bronze".

DECALQUES DO CARLÃO:

<http://www.decals.com.br/>

*Decalques do Carlão*  
**DC034 - Carros de passageiros da CPEF - série verde (1/87) - 1/1**

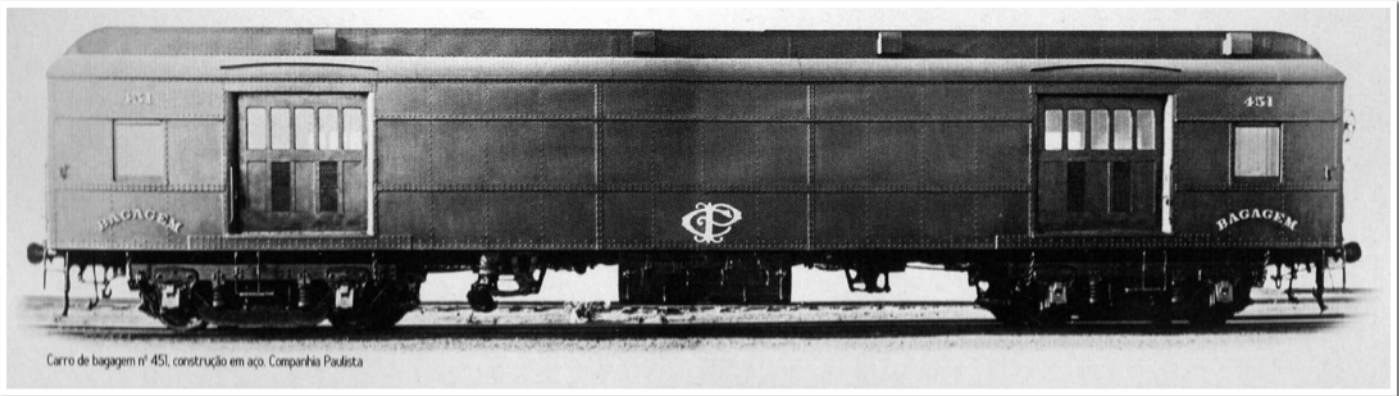
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764	764	764	764	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO				
766	766	766	766	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO	DORMITÓRIO				
851	851	851	851	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE				
853	853	853	853	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE	RESTAURANTE				



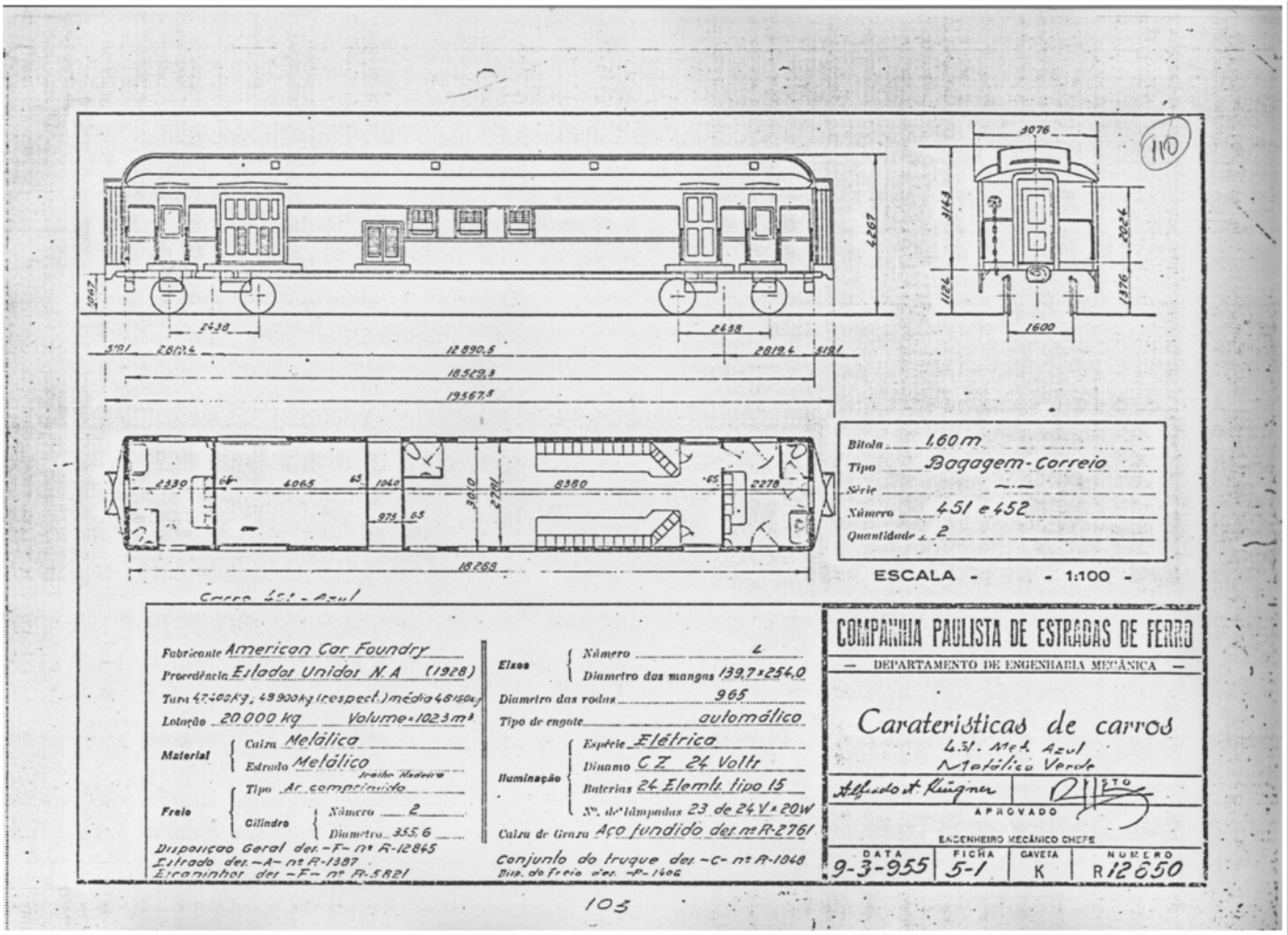
CARRO DE PASSAGEIROS - BAGAGEM:

Número: 451

Foto:



Plantas de referência:







Modelo:



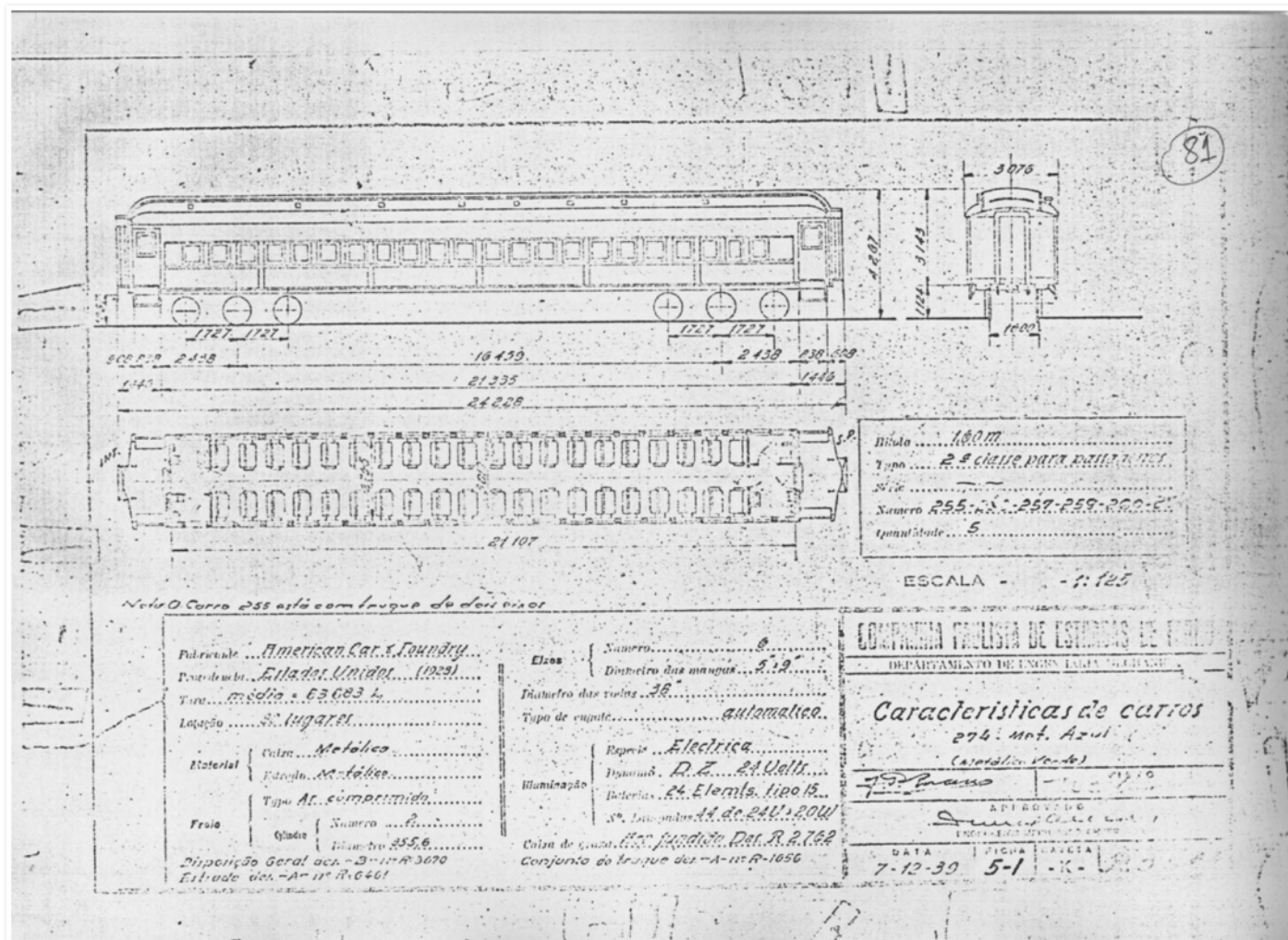
## CARROS DE PASSAGEIROS - SEGUNDA CLASSE:

Números: 255 (truque de 2 eixos, 10 respiros e 22 janelas)

Foto:



Planta de referência:





### Principais itens comerciais utilizados:

- 1 80' Single window coach - Blueprint Series - Branchline Trains
- 1 Par de truques de 2 eixos - PRR 2 DP 5 Truck w/metal wheelsets-black ( pair ) - Walthers - PN 933-1313
- 1 Passenger car end details - Branchline - PN 151006
- 20 Roof Vent Harriman Style Square ( 12 pkt ) - Detail Associates - PN 6604
- 4 Batedores - QMS Models - QMS-H50b ( 4 por pacote )
- 4 Bases para os batedores - Weinert Modellbau - PN 8596 ( 20 por pacote )
- 4 Vacuum pipes - Dapol spares vacuum pipes 00 ( 50 por pacote )
- Figuras sentadas diversas - Preiser 14404 / 10391 / 14416
- 1 Interior car lighting kit - Miniaturics - PN 100-ICL-01

### Comentários:

- Troca do truque original por um truque de 2 eixos metálico

### Modelo:



**CARROS DE PASSAGEIROS - PULLMAN:**

**Número: 52** ( truque de 3 eixos e 18 janelas )

**Foto:**

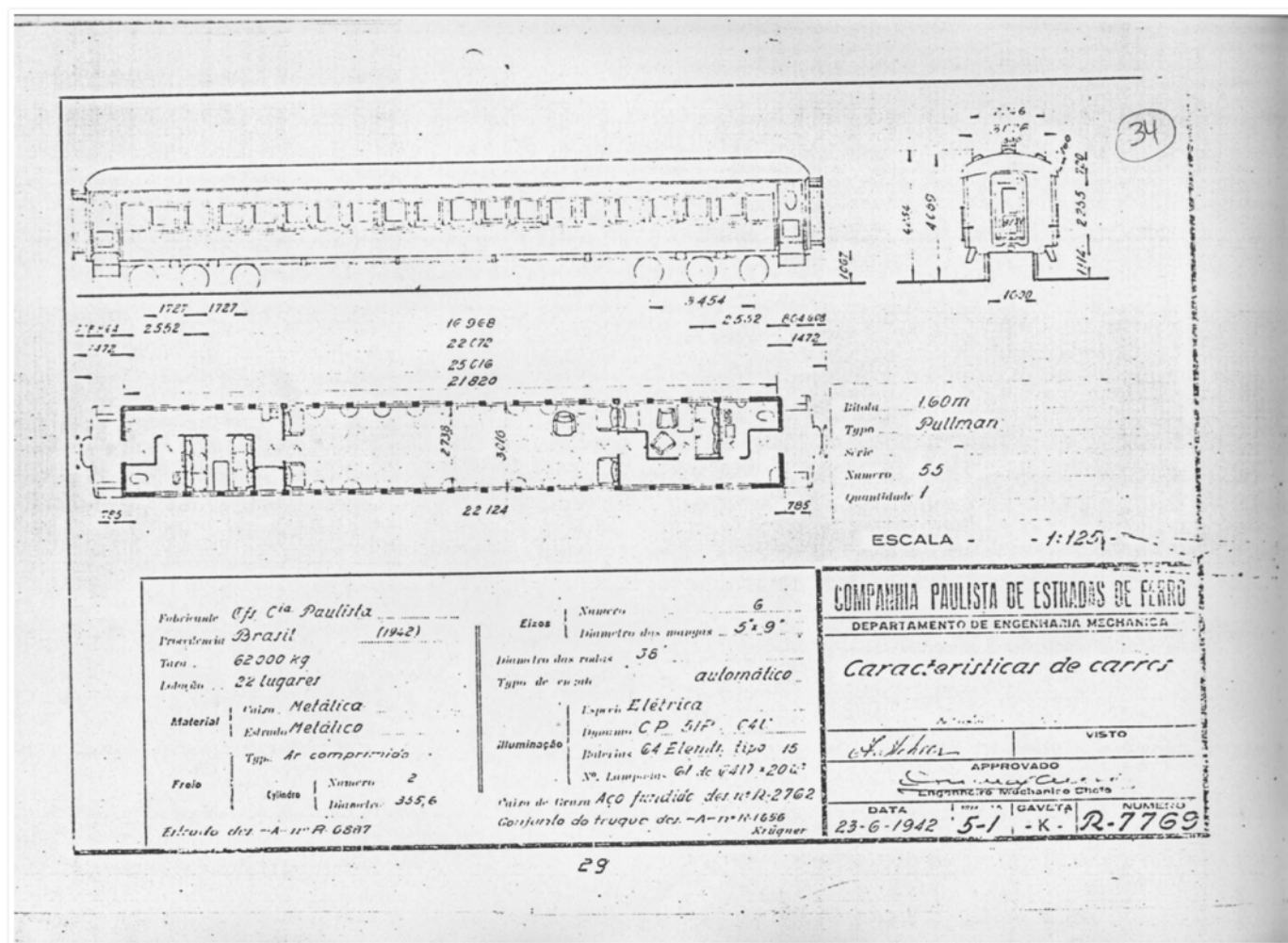


Leonardo H. Bloomfield





**Planta de Referência:** ( Planta ACF Pullman indisponível. Segue o fabricado em Rio Claro como referência )



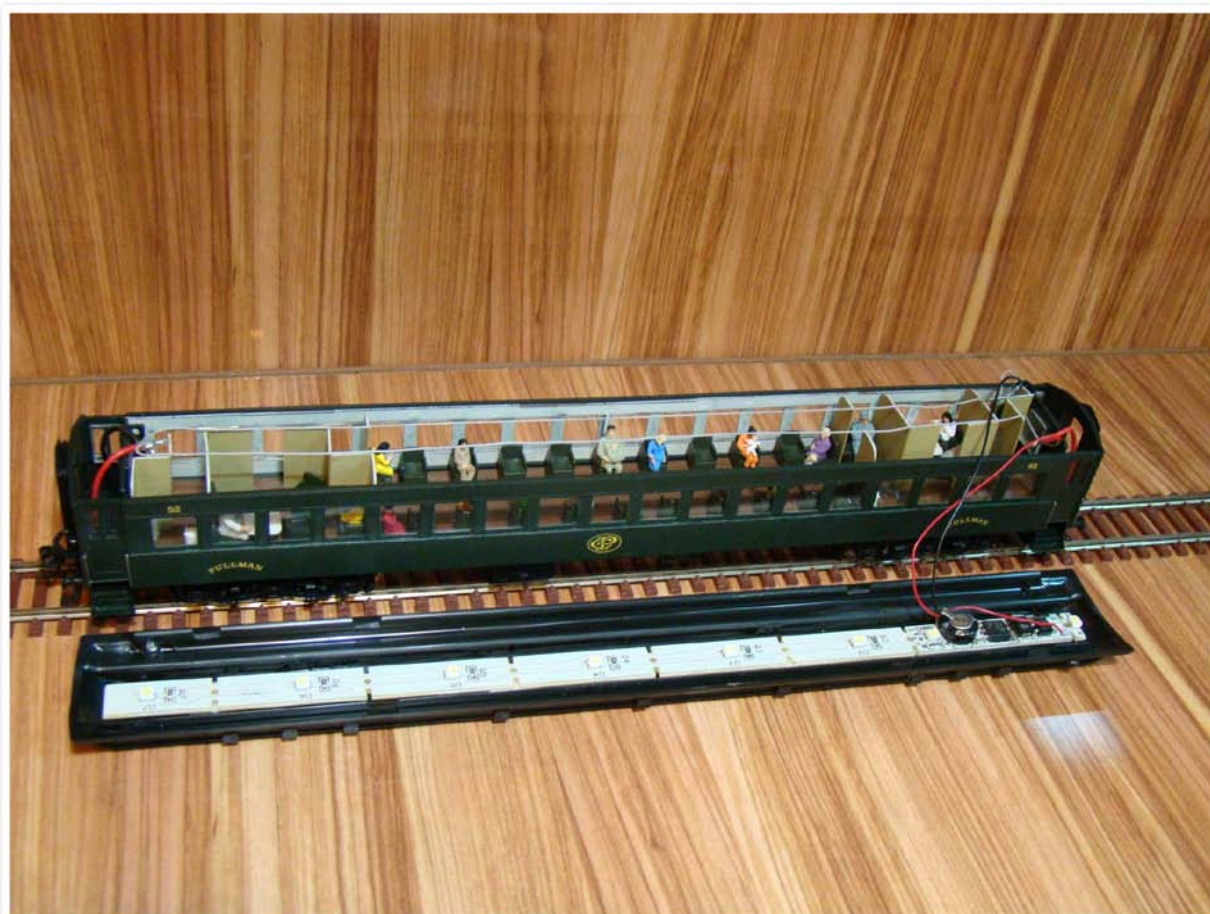
#### Principais itens comerciais utilizados:

- 1 80' Single window coach - Blueprint Series - Branchline Trains
- 1 Par de truques com 3 eixos Heavyweight 6-Wheel Passenger Truck Type 242A - Walthers PN 933-1085
- 1 Passenger car end details - Branchline - PN 151006
- 18 Roof Vent Harriman Style Square ( 12 pkt ) - Detail Associates - PN 6604
- 4 Batedores - buffer - QMS Models - QMS-H50b ( 4 por pacote )
- 4 Bases para os batedores - Weinert Modellbau - PN 8596 ( 20 por pacote )
- 4 Vacuum pipes - Dapol spares vacuum pipes 00 ( 50 por pacote )
- Figuras sentadas diversas - Preiser 14404 / 10391 / 14416
- 1 Parlor Chairs - Palace Car 5002-36 ( 36 por pacote )
- 1 Interior car lighting kit - Miniaturics - PN 100-ICL-01

#### Comentários:

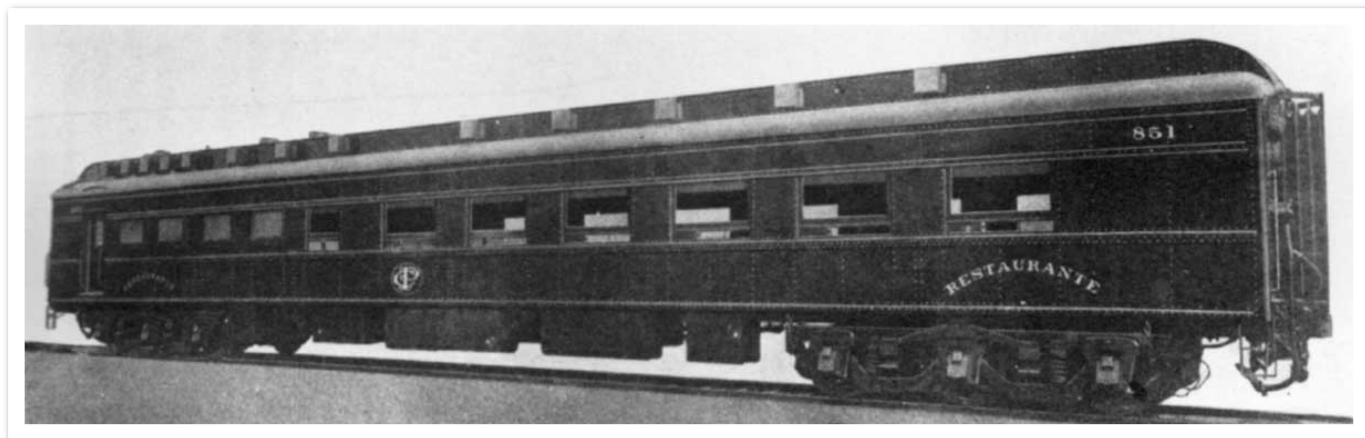
- Troca do truque original de 3 eixos por outro metálico
- Alteração do número de janelas de 22 para 18 ( Relocação de colunas, as quais foram reforçadas pela colocação de tiras de acrílico - "vidros" - que exerceram papel de reforço das colunas )
- Todo o interior foi construído com base na planta de referencia.

Modelo:

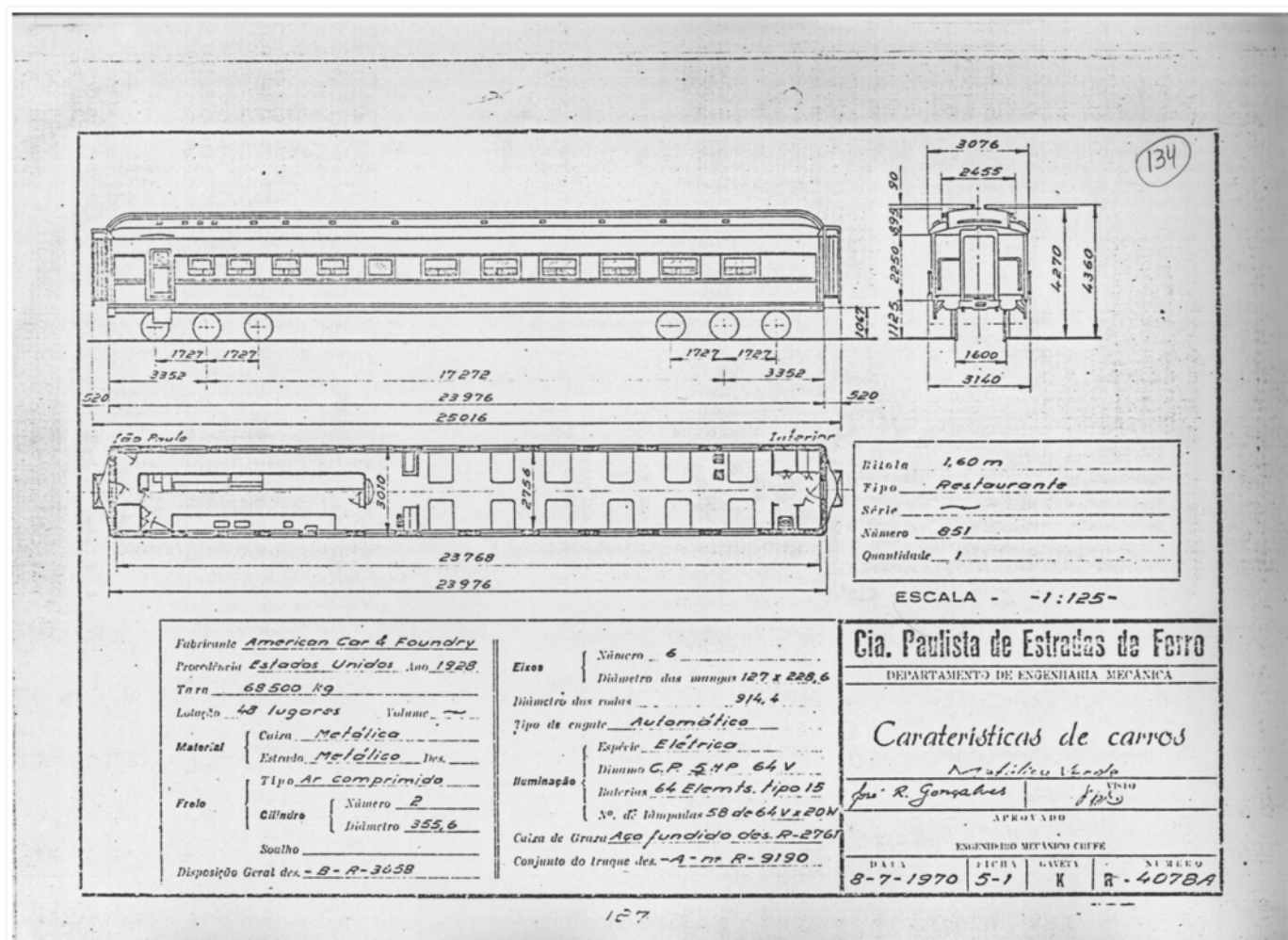




**Foto:**



### Planta de Referência:



### Principais itens comerciais utilizados:

- 1 Diner Car - Bachmann Spectrum - PN 89514
- 2 Branchline 80" coach roof with vents ( teto ) PN 151011
- 1 Passenger car end details - Branchline - PN 151006
- 23 Roof Vent Harriman Style Square ( 12 pkt ) - Detail Associates - PN 6604
- 4 Batedores - buffer - QMS Models - QMS-H50b ( 4 por pacote )
- 4 Bases para os batedores - Weinert Modellbau - PN 8596 ( 20 por pacote )
- 4 Vacuum pipes - Dapol spares vacuum pipes 00 ( 50 por pacote )
- 3 Respiros de teto para cozinha
- 2 Coffe booths - Palace Car - 5005-10 ( 10 Mesas por pacote )
- Figuras sentadas diversas - Preiser 14404 / 10391 / 14416
- 1 Interior car lighting kit - Miniatronics - PN 100-ICL-01

### Comentários:

- Troca do teto original por 2 Branchline emendados no ponto médio do carro
- Fechamento de uma janela e abertura de outras duas.
- Todo o interior foi refeito, melhorando a qualidade do acabamento original.

### Fotos:







**CARRO DE PASSAGEIROS - PRIMEIRA CLASSE:**

**Números:** 155 (truque de 3 eixos).

**Foto:**



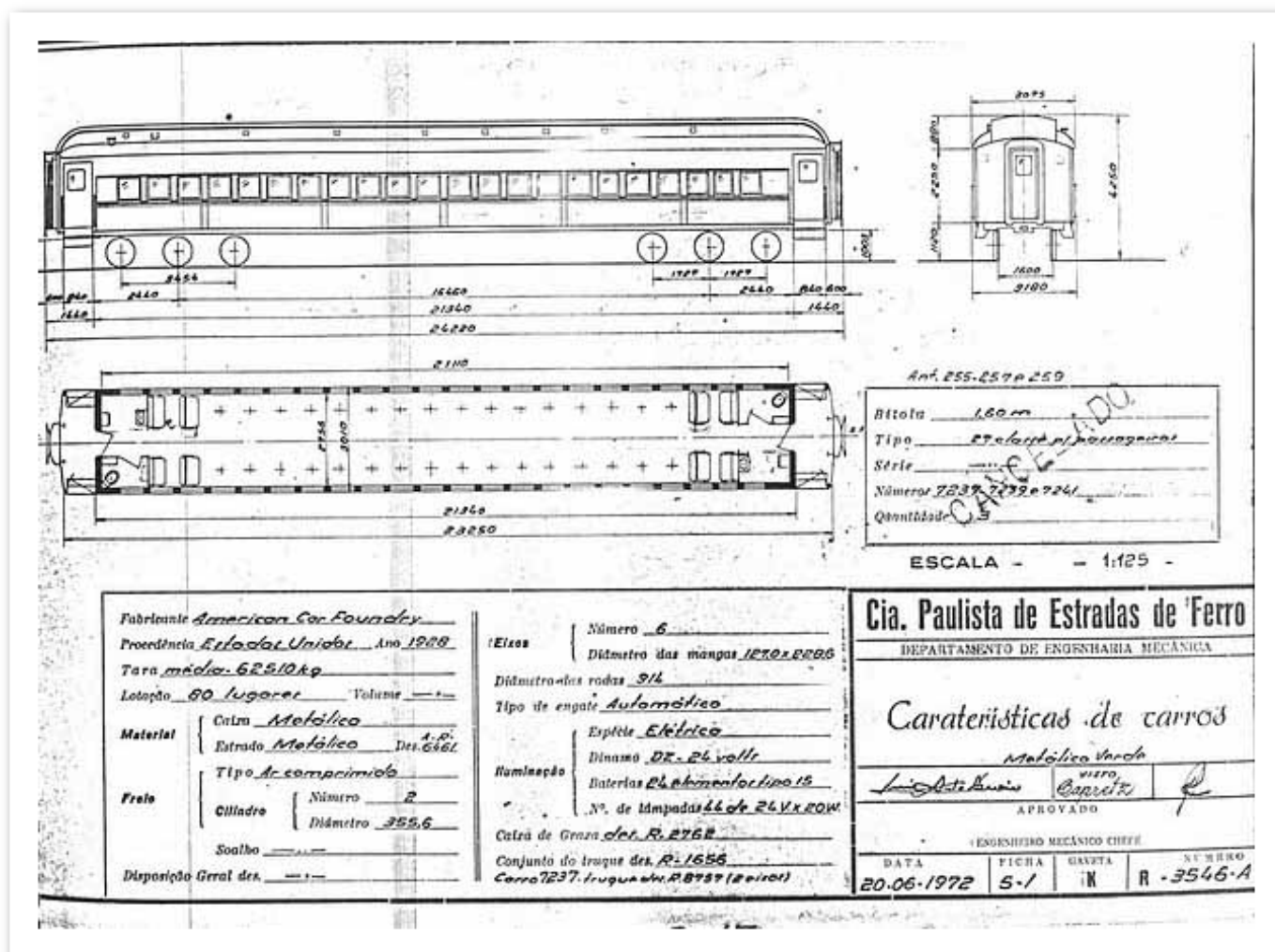
Em 1928



Em 1940



Planta de referência: ( Planta ACF primeira classe indisponível. Segue ACF de segunda como referência )



### Principais itens comerciais utilizados:

- 1 80' Single window coach - Blueprint Series - Branchline Trains
- 1 Par de truques com 3 eixos Heavyweight 6-Wheel Passenger Truck Type 242A - Walthers 933-1085
- 1 Passenger car end details - Branchline - PN 151006
- 16 Roof Vent Harriman Style Square ( 12 pkt ) - Detail Associates - PN 6604
- 4 Batedores - buffer - QMS Models - QMS-H50b ( 4 por pacote )
- 4 Bases para os batedores - Weinert Modellbau - PN 8596 ( 20 por pacote )
- 4 Vacuum pipes - Dapol spares vacuum pipes 00 ( 50 por pacote )
- Figuras sentadas diversas - Preiser 14404 / 10391 / 14416
- 1 Interior car lighting kit - Miniaturics - PN 100-ICL-01

### Comentários:

- Troca do truque original por um truque de 3 eixos metálico

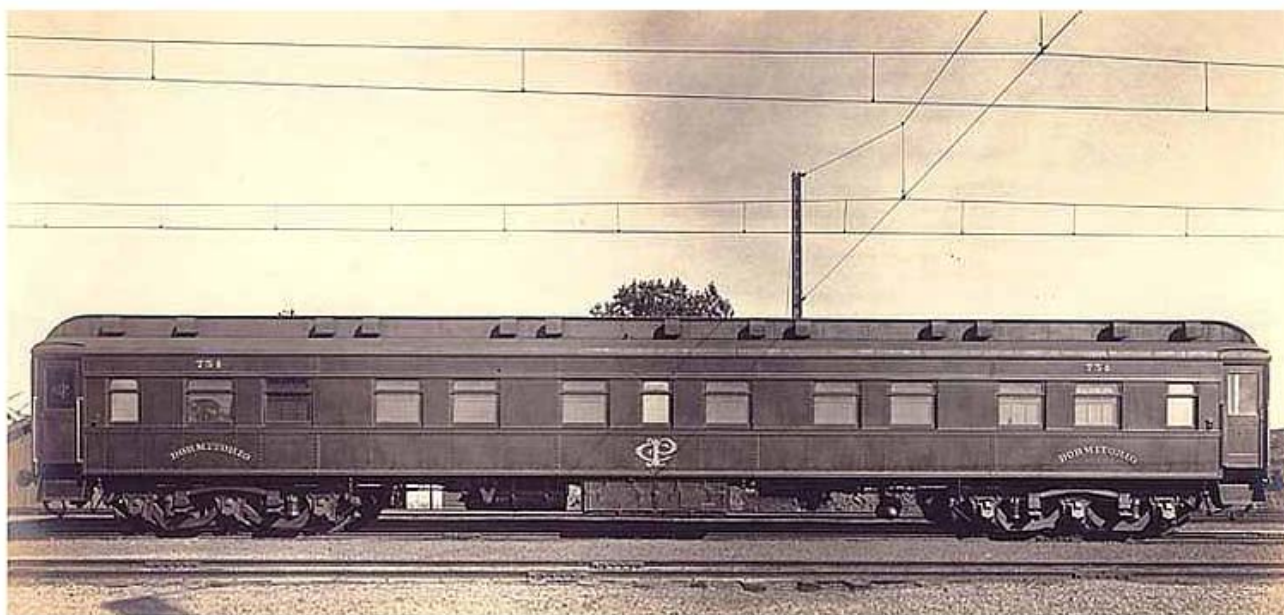
Modelo:



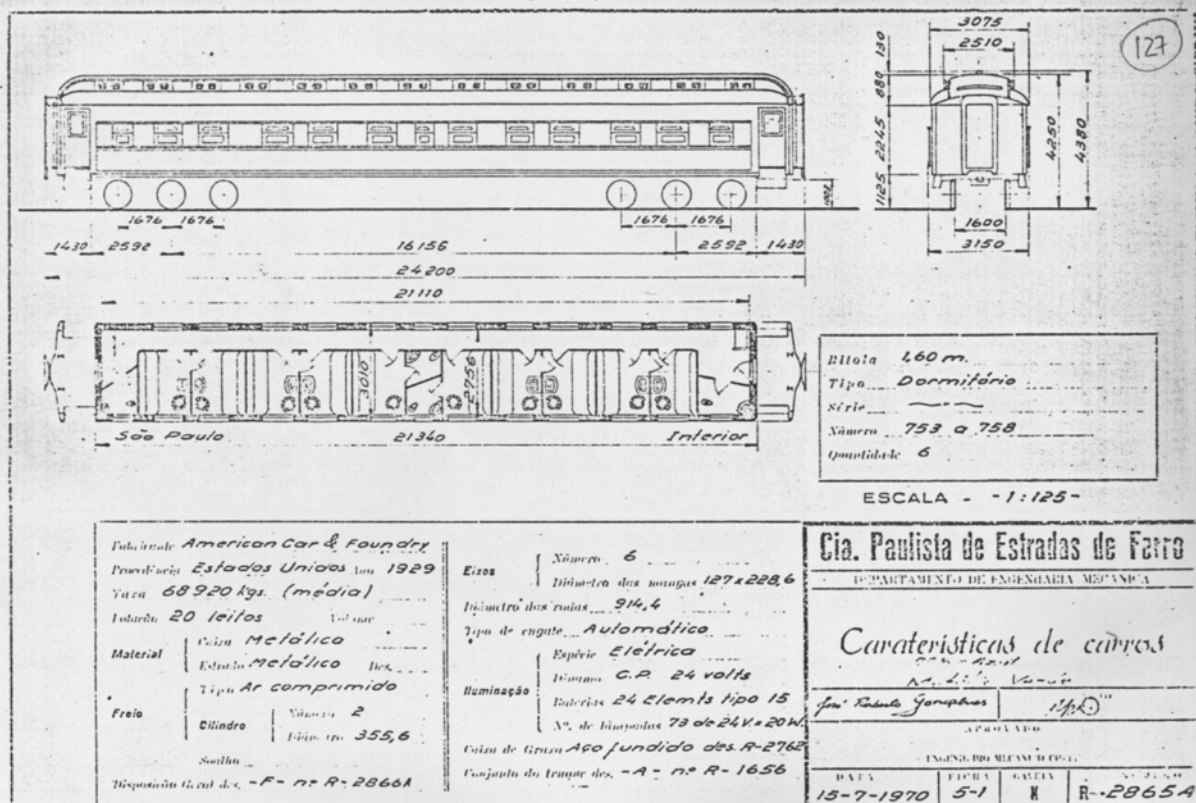


**CARRO DE PASSAGEIROS - DORMITÓRIO:**

**Números:** 754



**Planta de referência:**



### Principais itens comerciais utilizados:

- 1 Pullman Heavyweight 6-3 Sleeper - Walthers - PN 932-10400
- 1 Pullman 14 sect 3958 sides ( lateral ) - Branchline - PN 151105
- 2 80" coach roof with vents ( teto ) - Branchline - PN 151011
- 1 Passenger car end details - Branchline - PN 151006
- 26 Roof Vent Harriman Style Square ( 12 pkt ) - Detail Associates - PN 6604
- 4 Batedores - buffer - QMS Models - QMS-H50b ( 4 por pacote )
- 4 Bases para os batedores - Weinert Modellbau - PN 8596 ( 20 por pacote )
- 4 Vacuum pipes - Dapol spares vacuum pipes 00 ( 50 por pacote )
- Figuras sentadas diversas - Preiser 14404 / 10391 / 14416
- 1 Interior car lighting kit - Miniaturics - PN 100-ICL-01

### Comentários:

- Troca de uma das laterais do carro pela lateral 151105 da Branchline
- Reconstrução das divisórias internas, com colocação de beliches e detalhes como sanitários e pias.
- Fechamento da parte superior de alguns quartos para se obter o efeito de alguns quartos acesos outros apagados. Nos quartos acesos estão figuras sentadas ou deitadas nos beliche ou em pé valorizando o detalhamento do carro.
- Troca do teto original por 2 Branchline 151011 emendados no ponto médio do carro.
- Colocação de duas janelas extras na lateral do banheiro (\*).

(\*) Janelas adicionais para todos os carros podem ser obtidas a partir de laterais avulsas dos carros 80`Single window coach da Branchline.



Modelo:



Lado corredor



Lado Quartos

LOCOMOTIVA GE 2-C + C-2 - "V8"



Locomotiva Frateschi com detalhamento do piloto.